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Thursday, July 21,1977
Ottawa, Canada
Volume 10 No. 15
Single copy 30 Cents

The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)
Established in 1967

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau.

CANADA

PRIME MINISTER PREMIER MINISTRE

It gives me great pleasure to extend my warmest greetings to the management and staff and to the many readers of The Canadian India Times on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of this national voice of Canadians of Indian origin.

It is Canada's good fortune that her people have come and will continue to come from many countries, bringing their traditions and values with them. As much as possible, we wish to preserve the rich cultural diversity brought to Canada in this way and to encourage Canadians to share and prize this cultural richness. I wish to commend the people involved in the publication of The Canadian India Times on their efforts to foster an interest in Indian culture.

Please accept my best wishes for success in your future endeavours.

P.E. Trudeau

Pierre Elliott Trudeau

Ottawa,
1977.

How Indians abroad helped to fight emergency

New Delhi, July 12 (Samachar) Indians living abroad who helped fight Emergency at home have won a word of praise from Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

"You helped us at a time when we were going through great difficulties, and your contribution therefore, has been of great value" Desai told representatives of Indians settled in 18 foreign countries at a gathering here. The get-together had been arranged by the Friends of India Society International.

Opening the meet, Desai related how the previous government sought to destroy democracy during the Emergency — and very nearly did so.

The way citizens were jailed, the way administration was carried on, the way peoples voice was ignored, caused bitter disappointment and frustration among the public, he said.

In those days of despair instances of protest by Indians far from the homeland, brought hope and inspiration to those at home, Desai said.

At times, this led to their relatives backhome being harrassed. And if they continued their struggle despite this, it was "no minor matter," Desai said. In a way, their example gave people at home hope and reason to keep their fight on.

Society's Secretary General Makarand Desai, who also addressed the gathering, thanked the representatives for the role they had played in restoration of democracy in the country.

The anti-Emergency campaign launched by Indians abroad helped tarnish the image of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the minds of foreigners — a fact that hurt her ego and led to her ordering elections, he said.

Greetings to Indians abroad

Referring to overseas Indians, Mr. Vajpayee India's foreign Minister said, "though they may have chosen to go to work or reside abroad, we shall never disown them or fail to appreciate and reciprocate their loyalty to the culture and heritage of their Motherland. "Wherever they are, they carry the stamp of India's heritage. We must, however, advise them to prove worthy of the traditions of tolerance and the capacity for adjustment characteristic of the land of their forefathers. In their own interest as also for the fair name of India, we hope, that even when they work for their own benefit, they will seek to identify themselves with the enlightened interests of the country of their domicile and abide, as required by the laws of the land of their residence."

A MESSAGE FROM THE OPPOSITION LEADER

TTAWA, 1977

It gives me great pleasure and pride to extend my warmest greetings on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of 'The Canadian India Times'.

This year also marks the 110th anniversary of Canadian confederation. We have every reason to be proud of our accomplishments as a people. Building on the strength of our common past, we have come into our own as a responsible and open society.

One of the things which makes Canada unique is the richness and diversity of its cultures. It is especially significant to note the cultural wealth and vitality of our Indo-Canadian citizens.

I feel confident that your continuing contributions to Canadian life will bear the mark of your greatness.

Joe Clark

How we started

By Nalini Goel

It was the summer of 1967. Canada's 100th anniversary and Expo had just opened. I, then Nalini Goel, was working for the Treasury Department of the Ontario Government. In neighbouring rooms were Dr. John Samuel, an economist whose mind, I thought, was only on statistics and Tim Stewart, another economist, whom I later married.

One day John came over with his coffee to Tim and I and started talking about a paper for the Indian community. We were immediately captivated. John had mentioned the idea to some other Indians and several had shown interest. Soon after, a group of us met one evening to develop the idea. **July [Canada's birthday month] seemed an appropriate time to bring out the first issue.** Time was short but we could do it. It was an evening of heated discussions because many different ideas were tossed around. However, a few decisions were made and India Times became a possibility.

Nalini

First, why India Times? We agonized over a name for the paper as seriously as parents do for names for their children. We decided (unanimously) that we couldn't use **Indian** because we didn't want to be confused with Canadian Indians. That left **India or Bharat or Hindustan**. Nobody in Canada understands Bharat or Hindustan so they were scratched out, too. **Hinda** was suggested but ruled out because it was exclusive to one group. We agreed we had to settle on India. But India what? It couldn't be **India Week** (we weren't a weekly), or **India News** (we wouldn't have news just about India). Finally we decided on Times because that was more general. Later, we added "The Canadian" to identify the paper with Canada. (We had thought of this earlier but had dismissed it as too cumbersome.)

The paper would be sold across Canada and to interested subscribers in the U.S. Yes, we were very ambitious from the start. We did think of concentrating on Ontario and Quebec to start but felt we couldn't be the voice for Indians unless we represented all provinces. We decided to compile a mailing list immediately.

There was never much argument about the contents of the paper. We would maintain a balance between news from India and news about Indians in Canada. We would get news from India through news agencies and cultivate a string of reporters across the country to send us local news of Indian events.

Our budget at this time was non-existent. We decided to find the most economical printer in Toronto and try to push advertising and circulation. We would send the first copy free to everybody thus ensuring a market for the advertisers. We would publish twice a month.

Our enthusiasm was at a peak and our ideals high. India Times would help the Indian community by reporting on outstanding contributions made by Indians and by keeping Indians informed of all immigration policies and human rights codes. Small wonder that 18 eminent Indian doctors, professors and other professionals agreed to be on an Advisory Committee for the paper.

We started working on the first issue in June. Tim was put in charge of getting a design for the masthead and the layout of the paper. John was writing editorials and trying to get news from India on time. Meena Nadkarni and I started re-writing copy from India and collecting news here by reading all the papers and phoning people. I wrote articles on the Indian pavilion at Expo & on Anil Canada — an Indian firm in Nova Scotia. For human interest, we inserted a short story on Air India's experiments with a paper sari. We didn't know how much material we needed.

We wanted to include news about Indians in various jobs so we started an **Indians on the Move** column and asked around for people who had just been promoted. We were joking about whether we should get into matrimonials when two different parties (both on behalf of girls) phoned and asked if we would please accept ads. Of course, we were thrilled to oblige. **I wonder now how many couples owe their happiness [?] to India Times.** We also got an unsolicited letter to the editor for the first issue. I think our first ad came from the India Trading Centre in Toronto and we were ecstatic. Other ads started coming in.

As the mailing list for the first issue was being compiled, we were amazed and proud of the number of doctors (medical and academic) we had on our list. We got many of the names simply by going through the phone books and the method worked although a Ms. Connie Rao wrote thanking us for India Times and informing us she was Italian, not Indian. We'd always thought Rao was a solid Indian name.

Tim Stewart

When I think of India Times today, I think of the hours Tim, John, the Nadkarnis and I spent in a little back room at the printers, drinking coffee, and doing layout. We re-wrote headlines that almost didn't fit and painstakingly corrected Indian names. Indian names weren't second nature to our Toronto typesetter.

I also remember the excitement of interviewing Ravi Shankar and Krishna Menon for India Times and the warm response we got from everybody because we represented a community newspaper — **a labour of love.** I remember writing an article on the problems of the sari-clad miss going job hunting and I am sorry to say that 10 years later the article is still relevant. The situation has not improved.

And, of course, I remember our first issue with the lead story "**A Paper is Born**". **I admit I didn't believe then that 10 years later the paper would become part of the history of Indians in Canada.** The credit for this has to go to the Samuels who moved India Times from Toronto to Ottawa and kept it going for 10 years without missing an issue. **Bravo!**

Aryabhata outlives expectation

Bangalore, July 19 (Samachar): India's first satellite Aryabhata, launched more than two years ago, is still orbitting in space and sending useful data.

"Aryabhata has outlived the expectation," Prof. U.R. Rao, Director of the Indian Scientific Satellite Project, said July 8. The satellite launched from Soviet cosmodrome, was expected to function only for six months.

Prof. Rao, who was addressing a meeting of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation here, said the experience of Aryabhata had given Indian experts valuable knowledge regarding satellite technology.

The country is now well on its way to hurling another satellite into the space, Prof. Rao said the second satellite, meant primarily for earth observation, would be ready by the end of next year. This satellite too would be launched from the Soviet cosmodrome.

He said India was presently busy working on its own satellite launching vehicle and this was expected to be ready for testing in two years.

New loan for Bombay High

New Delhi, Jul 12 (Samachar) The World Bak has approved a $150 million loan for the development of Bombay High and Bassein oil and gas fields, official sources said.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission recently completed the first two phases of Bombay High development and its annual output reached two million tonnes in May, this year.

The World Bank loan would be used in the third phase of development which begins later this year and would be over in a year and a half.

India opposed to neutron bomb

New Delhi, July 19 (Samachar). Just hours before reports of America's neutron bomb test reached New Delhi, the Indian government had declared that it is totally opposed to the new nuclear warhead.

The statement of Indian stance on neutron bomb came in the course of Parliamentary proceedings.

India's External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee said the government would not hesitate from expressing its firm opposition to this new kind of mass killing weapon in appropriate forums.

Leather exports go up

New Delhi, July 12 (Samachar) India's export of leather touched a new high in 1976-77, according to an official release.

The leather industry reported Rs. 3,115 million ($346 million) overseas sales during the year, over 65 per cent up since the year before.

Export of finished leathers registered the highest jump — 157 per cent. From Rs. 403.5 million ($44.8 million) in 1975-76 they reached Rs. 1035.9 million ($115.1 million) in 1976-77.

WHO'S AM IN CANA

On the occasion of its ... India has again chosen to bring out a WHO'S WHO AM ... of Indian residents engaged in ... across the country. For the ...

There is now a checklist of ... backgrounds and others, ... respectable positions in C... and that there is genuine and ... many other notable names other ... millions in the form of funds ...

Being the first ... annual of reference and ... every conference will be ... the years down to 1978. ... of copies the project ... corrections and additions ... readers in the effort will be ...

We have consolidated ... publication's editorial and ... community, scholarship ... excellence and journalism. ... achievements engaged in ... invited to make corrections ... requested kindly to send ... the correspondence, preferably ... Editor, WHO'S WHO AM ... India Times', 147 Dalhousie ... (Tel. 233-2334).

Because of the comprehensive ... nominal charge of $12, which ... as an honor (which many ... express wishes. The book ... supplied FREE to those who ... for the additional charge of ...

The cheques for $12 or $1... and in the name of WHO'S W... mailed to the Managing Edi... the following particulars duly ...

1. FULL NAME AND HOM...
2. DATE AND PLACE OF ...
3. ADDRESS OF OFFICE/...
4. HOME AND OFFICE/B...
5. MONTH AND YEAR ... CANADIAN-BORN
6. QUALIFICATIONS, WIT...
7. ANY AWARDS OR DIS...
8. PROFESSION/BUSINESS...
9. PRESENT DESIGNATION...
10. BACKGROUND
11. IF MARRIED, NAMES ...
12. ANY OTHER RELEV... HOBBIES

INDEP DAY

SAV

If the biographies send in ... (30th Anniversary of India's ... $10.00, with or without ... of this special offer.

Operation Lifestyle

Did you know that to lose 450 grams (one pound) you must burn 3,500 calories? Use up 100 extra calories daily and you will have lost 4.5 kilograms (10 pounds) at the end of one year.

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WHO'S WHO AMONG INDO—CANADIANS

On the occasion of its ninth birthday/anniversary, the Canadian India Times have great pleasure in announcing that it has undertaken the writing and publishing of a WHO'S WHO AMONG INDO-CANADIANS, a directory of Indian settlers engaged in different professions and businesses across the country, for the benefit of the community.

There is now a sizeable number of people of Indian origin, both immigrants and others, who have settled in life and occupying responsible positions in Canadian society, and it has been felt for some time that there is goodness and justice in such a publication, which may often provide names of/or contacts and useful information about fellow citizens in the hours of their need or of others.

During the first centenary of the Indian settlement in Canada, a commemorative volume of significant and interesting value was published, and every endeavour will be made to update that to cover the period of the last many years, i.e. from 1972. Much will, however, depend upon the extent of response the project receives, and it is earnestly hoped that the cooperation and assistance of fellow countrymen in different regions in this effort will be forthcoming in an overall measure.

We have, consequently, been pressing journalists to assume the publication's editorial and managerial responsibilities.

Professionals of Indian origin, doctors, engineers, scientists, educationists, professors and teachers, lawyers, architects and journalists (including those in the civil services), and businessmen engaged in a variety of commercial enterprises are involved in entire interests in participating in this project. They are requested kindly to send in their completed details, as specified in the following proforma, in as much detail as possible to the Managing Editor, WHO'S WHO AMONG INDO-CANADIANS, 'Canadian India Times', 141 Dalhousie Street, OTTAWA - (Ontario), K1N 7C9 Tel. 235-2514.

Because of the continuing costs of printing involved, there will be a nominal charge of $12, plus $1 for postage. If desired to be highlighted, the an insert (which may preferably be sent in the camera ready form) of 1 by 3 square inches. The insert will be priced at $50 a copy, but will be supplied FREE to those whose WHO'S WHO details are furnished. There will be an additional charge of $1 for postage.

The amount for all or $13, as the case may be, should be made out in the name of WHO'S WHO AMONG INDO-CANADIANS, and mailed to the Managing Editor c/o Canadian India Times along with the following proforma duly filled in.

PROFORMA

1. FULL NAME AND HOME ADDRESS
2. DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH
3. ADDRESS OF OFFICE/BUSINESS LOCATION
4. HOME AND OFFICE/BUSINESS TELEPHONES
5. MONTH AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN CANADA, IF NOT CANADIAN-BORN
6. QUALIFICATIONS, WITH NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS
7. ANY AWARDS OR DISTINCTIONS
8. PROFESSION/BUSINESS
9. PRESENT DESIGNATION
10. BACKGROUND
11. IF MARRIED, NAMES OF WIFE AND CHILDREN
12. ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION, INCLUDING HOBBIES

EDITOR
CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

INDEPENDENCE DAY OFFER

SAVE$16

If the biographies send in the duration before August 15, 1977 (30th Anniversary of India's Independence), the charge will only be $10.00, with or without portraits. You are invited to take advantage of this special offer.

Express dispute resolved

New Delhi, July 17 (Samachar): The Express group of newspapers and its workers have reached an understanding over the pay dispute that led to the closure of the New Delhi editions of the Indian Express and the daily Financial Express June 22.

Announcing this in the Lower House July 6, Labour Minister Ravindra Varma said the Express management had agreed to pay its employees half of the interim pay hikes recommended by the government with effect from April 1, till December 31, and therefore in full.

The employees had struck work three weeks ago demanding interim relief set by the government pending a wage board's fixing new scales. The management a week later declared closure of its Delhi editions saying employees at the other centres from where the paper is published had accepted its offer of half the recommended relief and therefore would continue to be published. The group publishes in all ten editions including the two in Delhi.

Varma told the House July 6, that the employees had now accepted the modified offer and would soon be back on work. He said the loss during the strike and lockout period would be adjusted against leave of the employees and there would be no victimisation. The government recommendation was for interim increases of about $15 a month for journalists and about $10 a month for non-journalists. Official pay scales at present range from $46 to $230 a month for journalists and $13 to $140 a month for non-journalists. The Express paper, before they stopped coming out, had a nationwide circulation of nearly half a million, including about 200,000 in New Delhi.

Jagit Singh back

Amritsar, Jul 10 (Samachar) Dr Jagjit Singh, once a vocal exponent of 'Sikh homeland', returned from London night after a six-year self-imposed exile abroad.

Arriving to a rousing reception at Rajsansi airport, Dr. Jagjit Singh declared he would in future serve the Punjab, its people and the Janata party. The State is at present ruled by a Janata-Akali coalition government led by Chief Minister Prakash Singh Badal.

The Akali party, which originally demanded a separate State for the Sikh, later settled for the present status of Punjab with a majority of Sikh population.

Dr. Jagjit Singh told reporters at the airport, "Punjab is a Sikh homeland for past centuries."

"The present Badal government in Punjab is the type of government I wanted. Hence, I will extend my unconditional support to it."

Dr. Jagjit Singh slipped out of India in 1970 to propagate the cause of Sikh State and soon afterward was sacked from the Akali party and lost his Indian passport. He has since lived in Pakistan, Canada, the United States and Britain.

Indian banks urged to adopt consortium approach

Bombay, Jul 12 (Samachar) Indian overseas banks must adopt a consortium approach if they want to grow and expand in competition with the major international banks, a Reserve Bank study suggests.

While retail business with Indian settlers in foreign lands remains an essential part of Indian banks in those countries, they can progress only by involving themselves in financing large-scale industrial and commercial activity, the survey, conducted by the Reserve Bank's Economic Department, has shown.

But most of these banks being of small size, they would have to adopt a consortium approach, especially where they are in a large number, to be able to deal with large business, the study points out.

At the close of 1976, ten major Indian banks had 96 foreign offices, 27 of them in Britain, ten each in Hong Kong and Fiji Islands, and the rest in Kenya, Singapore, Mauritius and 18 other countries.

The Reserve Bank study showed that the total deposits with Indian banks abroad at the end of 1975 amounted to about $676 million.

Authors of Hindi books honoured

New Delhi, July 15 (Samachar) Firoze Rangoonwalla's "Bharatiya Chalchitra Ka Itihas" (History of Indian Film) is one of the five Hindi books selected for award of Rs. 1,500 ($166) each for 1975-76, it was announced July 4.

The other four award winning books are Ramesh Choudhari's "Nadi Ka Shor", B. Davawanti's "Akhir Jo Bacha" and "Hindi Sahitya Ka Pratibimbit Chintan Prawah" and "Adhunik Hindi Kavita", both of which have been co-authored by S.G. Gokakakar and G.R. Kulkarni.

Authors of all the five books hail from non-Hindi speaking areas.

The awards have been instituted by the Social Welfare Ministry to encourage Hindi authorship among writers belonging to non-Hindi speaking areas.

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Did you know that to lose 450 grams (one pound) you must burn 3,500 calories? Use up 100 extra calories daily and you will have lost 4.5 kilograms (10 pounds) at the end of one year.

Life term for drug adulterators

New Delhi, Jul 12 (Samachar) The government proposes to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act to introduce life imprisonment for those trading in adulterated, spurious or substandard drugs.

Health Minister Raj Narain told the Lower House his Ministry was also enhancing the powers of drug inspectors to enable them to check the trade in spurious drugs.

THE CANADIAN
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HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Thus finally Canada will have a Human Rights Commission. The Bill has been passed by both the House of Commons and the Senate and is awaiting Royal assent which is expected any time now.

The legislation provides for, it is understood, the appointment of up to seven commissioners who will decide the direction the commission should take. Undoubtedly there will be different segments of society that will demand representation on the Commission. The task of selecting the Commissioners will therefore be not easy.

Nevertheless given the current situation that people of Indian origin are at the lowest level of the totem pole in our society, the butt of cruel jokes and the easy target of discrimination, it becomes absolutely vital to have a person of Indian origin among the Commissioners. Such a person, if carefully selected, can bring a lot of relief to many kinds of injustices currently being silently suffered by people of Indian origin.

We strongly urge the Canadian Government to include a capable person of Indian origin as one of the Commissioners of the Human Rights Commission.

THANK YOU

It was seven years and one day ago we brought out the first issue of India Times from 797 Indian Road in Toronto. Since then the paper has played an increasingly influential role among Indo-Canadians. Among our subscribers are the cream of the Indo-Canadian crop; several Canadian politicians read the 'Times'; many federal and provincial civil servants in policy-making positions peruse the paper. The editorial stands we have taken have been applauded by many time and again. Some of these editorials have left a lasting impression in the minds of our readers as many a reader will gladly testify.

On the 10th anniversary of our birthday we would like to thank all our readers, subscribers, advertisers, correspondents and columnists for the excellent support they gave. It is because of your good will that we were able to continue. And with your continued support we hope to celebrate many more anniversaries in the years ahead.

Energy cyclotron commissioned

Calcutta, Jul 20 (Samachar): A variable energy cyclotron, a sophisticated instrument used in fundamental nuclear research, was commissioned in Calcutta last month.

A cyclotron can be used to produce various isotopes of radioactive elements which are required in medical diagnosis, therapy and agricultural research. The new atomic gadget can also help study various problems of nuclear physics, chemistry and radiation damage.

A spokesman of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Calcutta, where the instrument has been installed, said it would be open for research to all scientific institutions and universities in the country.

The 224 cm cyclotron was built entirely indigenously at a cost of Rs 89 million of which Rs 10 million was spent in foreign exchange.

Designed to deliver high energy beams — of protons, deutrons and alpha particles of energies up to 60 MEV, 65 MEV and 130 MEV respectively —, the Indian cyclotron is constructed along the lines of a 220 cm American model with slight modification to facilitate indigenous fabrication and improved performance.

Lifestyle is having the capacity to react against the cigarette habit, stimulants and tranquilizers, pot and alcohol. It's avoiding drug abuse and rejecting illegal drugs.

Letters

Disgraceful snub

July 1 on the Hill has come and gone. It was superb this year and was, it would seem, a positive force in uniting French and English-speaking Canadians.

But in uniting us, a serious insult was dealt to another ethnic group. During the finale of the stage show, representatives of various national groups gathered on the stage carrying their country's flag.

Cheers went up as each name was called: Greece(cheers!), Sweden(cheers!), India (cheers!), Italy (loud cheers!). Then, when Pakistan was named, a disgraceful number of people thought it was appropriate to groan or sneer, and there were no cheers at all. Talk about a public humiliation!

How can our country ever become mature enough to resolve major cultural differences if we cannot even tolerate small minority groups in our midst.

I am bitterly ashamed and disillusioned with my fellow Ottawans, and would like to extend on behalf of us all an embarrassed apology to any Pakistani-Canadian people who may have been hurt by this rudeness.

It was a terrible example of how much damage a few "innocent" jokes can do when they single out a particular group of people.

May we all swear off this kind of humor in the future; I know I intend to.

M.A. Bennett
Ottawa

Goray to visit

Friends of India Society (international) is sponsoring a tour by noted parliamentarian N.G. Goray.

Mr. Goray will be addressing various public meetings in several cities in the U.S.A. on "The Emergency and its aftermath", during July and August 1977. Mr. Goray as the leader of the combined opposition in the Rajya Sabha was a leading voice of dissent during those dark days. Today he is one of the elders of Janata party.

Mr. Goray has been active in politics for almost fifty of his seventy years. He was a Mayor of Poona and member of the Executive Committee of the Congress Socialist party; imprisoned during the freedom movement. Later he was General Secretary and Chairman of the Praja-Socialist party. He led the first batch of Satyagrahis against the Portuguese Government in Goa. He has been a member of Parliament in both The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. He is an eloquent speaker and writer and has written a "History of the United States of America" amongst others.

Any one interested in sponsoring Mr. Goray's tour in his area should contact Faruk B. Presswalla. Tel. (804) 464-6935.

Board of education and ethnics

This is to inform you about a recent development within the Toronto Board of Education vis-a-vis the ethnic communities of the city of Toronto.

The Information and Publications Department of the Toronto Board of Education has aplied for, and received approval for a summer project under the Young Canada Works Program, involving three students for three months. "The main objective of this project is to develop closer communications with community papers and other ethnic media in order to help parents and others in the community towards a better understanding of the school system operated by the Toronto Board of Education."

Although the project calls for an emphasis on the Portuguese, Black and Italian communities, we will not be ignoring the other ethnic communities in the city. We will be providing you with news releases, articles and other material on Toronto schools and the Toronto school system. We hope to establish a relationship with you and your paper that will allow for a good flow of information to your particular community.

Maria Domingues, Vilma Miller and myself are the three students working on the project. Beginning in the fall, a full-time staff person will be assigned to the Information and Publications Department to carry on this form of liaison work with the community media.

We would like to hear from you regarding any particular interests that you feel your community may have towards schools, programs etc., within the Toronto school system. We would also appreciate any comments you may have on how we could best inform you of developments within the Toronto school system.

Although school is out, summer school is just underway, providing various programs for adults as well as students. On the other hand, September is not far off. We feel, therefore, that there is ample background for a good liaison to be established between the Toronto Board of Education and the ethnic media.

We invite you to phone or write us at the Toronto Board.

Tony Silipo
Project Manager
Information and Publications
Toronto Board of Education

Beas meets Sutlej

Simla, July 15 (Samachar): A 12-year dream came true as the gushing waters of the Beas poured into the mighty Sutlej river at Slapper in the Northern hilly state of Himachal. Joyful tears filled the eyes of many who watched the two river greet each other in a riot of foam and bubbles and then journey together toward the Govind Sagar lake to serve the teeming millions of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. The lake, which feeds the Bhakra Dam complex, usually runs short of water during summer.

Haryana State voters experiences are rigours of the emergency more than others swept the Janata Party into power according to expectations. Pic shows the Janata leader Devi Lal [right] taking office as Chief Minister while on the left is the Governor Jaisukhlal Hathi.

Shankar A. Yelaja

Professor Yelaja, a mem... the Faculty of Social ... Wilfrid Laurier University ... past ten years. He is au... several scholarly publicati... his field.

Around the turn of this c... an East Indian came to C... perhaps as a curious vis... explore opportunities in ... land. He worked in ... Columbia's lumber industr... helped in the construction ... railroad linking western C... with the east. Today he is ... likely involved in serving, ... lating and directing Ca... needs and resources in ... ranging from energy to p... He is no longer a "visitor. ... adopting Canada as hi... homeland he, along ... hundreds of thousands ... immigrants from all parts ... world, is helping to shap... future of this nation.

The Canadian mosaic of ... and cultural diversity is ... more colourful by the prese... about 200,000 East Indian... trace their origin to the su... tinent of India. But they ... come to Canada from ... Bangladesh, England, E... India, Malaysia, Pakistan, ... South Pacific and the ... Indies. This strong and v... community has not only ad... "touch of colour" to Canad... it is also helping to realiz... dream of the founders o... nation. Their positive contr... ions to Canadian society and ... institutions must be recog... and appreciated. It is espe... important to do so becaus... recent tide of racial prejudic... resulted in considerable m... ceptions about this comm... Consequently its positive c... bution to Canadian society ... adequately understood.

COLORFUL

East Indians have sp... themselves across a wide ... rum of Canadian profession... occupations. Although no st... cal information is available o... ethnic distribution of Can... occupations it is my hunch ... majority of East Indians ... professionals in a variet... fields. They have brought a ... range of professional quali... ions and expertise with them ... are able to further build on th... acquiring Canadian qualifica... and experience. Medicine, ... istry, architecture, engine... accountancy, insurance, infor... tion science, urban planning, ... psychology and social work ... but a few of the long l... professions served by ... Indians.

CIVIL SERVICE

A fair number of East In... work in Canada's civil serv... the federal, provincial and ... levels. Some of them hold ... positions in national and res... organizations such as: A... Energy of Canada, Nati... Energy Board, National Res... Concil and Statistics Ca... Their research has helpe... extend knowledge and has le... new breakthroughs in scienc... technology. It has in no ... measure helped to alle... human suffering.

Canada's educational in... ions — universities, comm... colleges and public, as w... separate, schools continu... benefit from the numer... contributions of East In... There is hardly an academic ... or discipline that is untouch... the talents of East In... Although traiditionally know... their talents in mathem... astronomy, and physical scie... their contribution to the hu... ties and social sciences is e...

Contributions of Indo-Canadians

Shankar A. Yelaja

Professor Yelaja, a member of the Faculty of Social Work, Wilfrid Laurier University for the past ten years. He is author of several scholarly publications in his field.

Around the turn of this century an East Indian came to Canada perhaps as a curious visitor to explore opportunities in a new land. He worked in British Columbia's lumber industry and helped in the construction of the railroad linking western Canada with the east. Today he is more likely involved in serving, formulating and directing Canada's needs and resources in fields ranging from energy to people. He is no longer a "visitor. Since adopting Canada as his new homeland he, along with hundreds of thousands of new immigrants from all parts of the world, is helping to shape the future of this nation.

The Canadian mosaic of ethnic and cultural diversity is made more colourful by the presence of about 200,000 East Indians who trace their origin to the subcontinent of India. But they have come to Canada from Africa, Bangladesh, England, Europe, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the South Pacific and the West Indies. This strong and vibrant community has not only added a "touch of colour" to Canada but it is also helping to realize the dream of the founders of the nation. Their positive contributions to Canadian society and to its institutions must be recognized and appreciated. It is especially important to do so because the recent tide of racial prejudice has exposed in considerable misconceptions about this community. Consequently its positive contribution to Canadian society is not adequately understood.

COLORFUL

East Indians have spread themselves across a wide spectrum of Canadian professions and occupations. Although no statistical information is available on the ethnic distribution of Canadian occupations it is my hunch that a majority of East Indians are professionals in a variety of fields. They have brought a wide range of professional qualifications and expertise with them and are able to further build on this by acquiring Canadian qualifications and experience. Medicine, dentistry, architecture, engineering, accountancy, insurance, information science, urban planning, law, psychology and social work, are but a few of the long list of professions served by East Indians.

CIVIL SERVICE

A fair number of East Indians work in Canada's civil service at the federal, provincial and local levels. Some of them hold key positions in national and research organizations such as Atomic Energy of Canada, National Energy Board, National Research Coucil and Statistics Canada. Their research has helped to extend knowledge and has led the new breakthroughs in science and technology. It has in no small measure helped to alleviate human suffering.

Canada's educational institutions — universities, community colleges and public, as well as separate, schools continue to benefit from the numerous contributions of East Indians. There is hardly an academic field or discipline that is untouched by the talents of East Indians. Although traidtionally known for their talents in mathematics, astronomy, and physical sciences, their contribution to the humanities and social sciences is equally sound and strong. In their capacities as professors and teachers they are helping to shape the minds of our growing young people.

BUSINESSES

The adventures of East Indians into Canadian small and large business sectors is a relatively new phenomenon. But it appears that they are moving into these hitherto unexplored fields and are making a visible economic contribution by way of creating jobs for themselves and for other Canadians.

$1 BILLION

If one were to translate the economic contribution of this community to Canada's gross national product it is possible to estimate a crude figure of $1 billion.

If the preceding information on the East Indian community helps to create an impressionistic picture that it is an economically elite group let me hasten to correct it. Thousands of East Indians, especially new immigrants, are toiling with other Canadians in large and small industries and factories working in semi-skilled and unskilled jobs. They are taking jobs which many Canadians would not prefer because of low wages, unpleasant working conditions, fluctuating work hours and seasonal demand for labour. In this respect their plight is no different from many new immigrants coming to Canada in search of better economic opportunities and hopes for improved standards of living. The psychological effects of working in jobs not closely related to one's own qualifications and skills cannot be discussed here because of space. But we cannot ignore them.

It is fair to emphasize that East Indians, generally speaking, abhor the idea of receiving social assistance. Receiving unemployment insurance or welfare benfits injures their sense of pride and self-esteem. It is rather ironic to witness their strong adherence the 'Protestant work ethic' despite their non-christian upbringing and backgrounds. Thus, it is clear that East Indians are making an important and everlasting contribution to Canada's economic growth and development.

NUCLEAR FAMILY

The East Indian family in Canada is primarily a nuclear unit. In that respect it is similar to the Canadian family institution. However, it has brought with it certain values, mores and traditions which are unique, just as these features are unique to the Canadian family. Strong family ties, rapect for parental authocity, compassion and concern for dependent and older people in the extended family and a sense of belonging are but a few of the family traditions in which East Indians pride themselves. Consequently, they are saddened to experience the rupture and breakdown of the Canadian family. They tend to view with concern and alarm the growing rate of divorce and marital separation. They are unhappy to see so many old people spending their remaining years in institutions devoid of human warmth and family care. There is a growing concern over anomie - that state devoid of clearly defined values and norms. Man's search for happiness in a fast, everchanging society is not a mystical exercise but a matter of deep concern for them. There is further concern over lack of support systems available through institutions of family, neighbourhood, friends and church organizations to deal with disintegration of societal values and norms. The East Indian family by no means has a magic wand that can transform all personal unhappiness and social troubles into a world of "Alice in Wonderland". But it does provide an alternative and an option to the growing social malaise felt by all Canadians. Within this perspective the East Indian family's potential contribution to Canadian socio-cultural institutions is no small matter.

CULTURE

Let us also remember that East Indians bring to Canada over 2,000 years of highly developed civilization in arts, religion, culture and many other facets of life. The contribution of India to world philosophy and religions is firmly imprinted on the history of mankind. India is the cradle of some very impressive philosophies that are very much alive today. Western philosophers have looked upon Indian philosophical teachings and traditions as foundations for their thought systems. All of this adds up to a very strong heritage that each East Indian immigrant brings with him to a very 'new' country. Canada offers a wealth of opportunities and resources to immigrants. But the Indian immigrant has much to offer Canada in the values accrued by an age old civilization with rich traditions!

Although no East Indian names appear in the popular music in North America their contribution to western music is beginning to be noticed. Some western music writers have made attempts to translate Indian music on western notes. Ravi Shankar's sitar and its music has come out of the stranglehold of 'The Beatles' and is now studied by many young Canadians, thanks to George Harrison. There is a renewed interest in Indian classical dance and folk dance. The National Theatre of Arts in Ottawa and other theatre groups are showing a great deal of interest. A small number of Canadian artists have created a "ripple of interest" in India's music and fine art.

SPORTS

East Indians have yet to excel themselves in Canadian sports. But it was revealing to see a few East Indians in the Canadian floor hockey team at last year's Olympics in Montreal. The immigrant children who are learning ice hockey will some day in the future make their debut on the Toronto Maple Leaf's team. Similarly they will hopefully rank with others in hitherto unexplored Canadian sports in which most East Indians are slowly and gradually becoming involved.

A gradual awareness over the need to participate in Canada's political institutions and processes is emerging among members of the community. They have begun to take part in politics by joining political parties, campaigning for candidates and organizing meetings with political candidates during elections. Before an East Indian is elected to political office it is a hard, long process of educating its own people, instilling a sense of security and purpose, and helping them to identify with issues and concerns that transcend sectoral boundaries. Perhaps a future member of Parliament is to come from the ranks of ature generations of politically aware and concerned members of the community. But there is no doubt that East Indians are sensitive to the need for participation in the democratic process of the country.

Finally, we must recognize the contribution of East Indian people to the practical expression of the Canadian mosaic with all its diversity. In the summer of 1975 and 1976, our family had the privilege of crossing the country from St. John's, Newfoundland to Victoria, British Columbia. We were fortunate enough to visit every Canadian province except the farther limits of the northern frontier - the Yukon, and Northwest Territories. During our travels we met and conversed with Canadians from all walks of life. We visited remote fishing villages in Atlantic Canada, communicated with Quebecers in the Gaspe peninsula despite our poor linguistic skills in French, relived the history of Upper Canada during the days of the British Empire, admired the panoramic vastness of prairie land and nature's promised blessings that has made it a food basket for the world; marvelled at the innate beauty of our snow covered mountain peaks, and imagined how can a heaven be so different from the peaceful and serene landscape of Lake Louise in Alberta! We wandered through forests and streams of British Columbia and splashed in the waters of the Pacific as though we were bathing in the holy rivet, Ganges. When we returned home we kept wondering and asking ourselves, what is it that binds and holds this vastly spread, so diverse, and so different (regionally and provincially) country that we call Canada — Kanata (a native Indian term meaning village or community). Perhaps the answer lies within the perspective we individually hold of the raison d'etre of this nation. But for myself it is abundantly clear that the richness of Canada would be poorer if it weren't for the acceptance and tolerance of racially differing groups. The fact that Canada and Canadians wish to strive for peace and goodwill to men and women of all races, nationalities, religion, creeds, ideologies, and differences gives us a feeling of pride and faith in the future of this country. Both Canada and the East Indian community need each other to realise the unfulfilled dreams of the founders of this great nation.

Tamils learn Hindi

By Jampa Sangye

Judging from the figures given out by the Central Hindi Directorate of Govt. of India, the Tamilians are heading the list of those people who are on its rolls. The Directorate was established in 1976. It teaches Hindi by post.

Out of the 16,000 students on its rolls Tamil Nadu leads the list by having ten thousand from this state alone. The rest are as under: West Bengal 10,14; Karnataka 618; Maharashtra 605; Andhra Pradesh 390; Kerala 312; Madhya Pradesh 253; Delhi 201; Gujarat 120; Uttar Pradesh 100. Only a few are from Assam, Bihar, Goa, Orissa, Pondicherry, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Manipur, Punjab, Haryana, Andaman Nicobar Islands, and Chandigarh. Surprisingly over 400 students are foreign residents.

The Central Hindi Directorate lists as its students a mixture of people from all walks of life. Housewives, a railway clerk, and teachers, of course. One foreigner Robert Michell, is a rare phenomena. He is a Hindi fan and gets his lessons in his Californian (USA) home.

The Directorate offers two types of courses: the elementary one called Pravesh; and an advanced course. The basic course is intended to give the student a working knowledge of basic Hindi structure patterns, fundamental grammar and a working vocabulary of about 1500 words. With this knowledge one can easily make one's way in India.

The lessons are sent by post. The student has to send evaluation sheets. These are checked by experienced evaluators and sent back to the student. This is done twice a month for those students who are located far away. If a student is unable to grasp something, he is helped to improve his understanding. Each evaluator maintains a chart on which he records the progress of the student.

The Directorate has made special arrangements for students from Tamil Nadu. Its Pravesh course is taught through Tamil medium. That explains why there are more students from Tamil Nadu. But the directorate encourages this facility to only those who don't know English. Infact, it has more facilities for the evaluation of answer sheets in English than in other Indian languages. There are only two evaluators for the Tamil medium and the directorate has employed about 10 freelancers from Delhi University and other institutions in the capital to correct the Tamil scripts. Nevertheless, it has been seen that the people from Tamil Nadu pick up Hindi very soon. This may have something to do with their good knowledge of sanskrit grammar.

The Directorate charges a moderate fee of Rs 20 a year from Indians and $15 from foreigners. Its earnings from foreigners was around Rs 300,000 last year while its overall expenditure was about Rs 5.5 lakhs.

A new venture which the Directorate has launched relates to the preparation of a set of 16 lingua records. These 45 rpm discs have so far been sold to 3,000 students (Price Rs. 90) this and a Hindi English dictionary (price Rs 4.50) are probably the cheapest learning tools in Hindi in the world.

The success of the teaching Hindi by post has proved that given free volition even the Tamilians would be interested to pick it up. They have been one of its bitter opponents as the sole national language of India in place of English. And the recent tatement by Morarji Desai hat there would be no compulsion or imposition of Hindi on anyone, will more likely generate desire in its opponents to learn just like the Tamilians. Soon other Southerners may also join this move.

MGR plays leading role

Madras, Jul 12 (Samachar): Sixty- year-old film actor M.G. Ramachandran assumed office as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu state in Southern India at the Head of a 14-member cabinbet.

The matinee idol's All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), a regional party, was elected to power in State Assembly elections earlier this month capturing 130 of the 234 seats.

On taking the oath of office, Mr. Ramachandran promised honest and open administration and action against those who were responsible for swindling public money.

A unique phenomenon in Indian politics, the popular film star broke off in 1972 from the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) which was previously in power, to form the AIADMK.

Mr. Ramachandran's assumption of office ends 17 months of ' 'erally administered Presidet's Rule calmped down after the then ruling DMK Ministry was dismissed by the President on the advice of the previous Congress government during Emergency.

GREETINGS FROM PREMIER DAVIS

Ontario

The Province of Ontario

July 15, 1977

I take great pleasure in extending on behalf of the Government of Ontario, my warmest greetings to the readers, the Publisher, Mrs. A. Samuel and the staff on the occasion of the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Canadian India Times.

Multiculturalism, in encouraging the appreciation and understanding of diverse cultures, heritages and languages, while working towards national unity, is a philosophy that means sharing and building together to forge an even stronger and more prosperous country. Canada, from its earliest beginnings, has evolved through the significant and tangible contributions of the people of many nationalities who have come to this land to build a new life.

Your publication has striven to encourage this concept of multiculturalism while providing an important and valuable news service to the Indo-Canadian community in this country.

May I express my sincere congratulations to you all on this occasion, and may I also extend my best wishes for every success for your periodical in the years to come.

William G. Davis
Premier of Ontario.

Operation Lifestyle

Did you know that a small beer contains as much alcohol as a strong drink and that six ounces or more of alcohol per day can lead to alcoholism and cause cirrhosis of the liver?

Sea sickness chair

New Delhi, July 11 (Samachar): Indian researchers have developed a chair that simulates the movements of rolling and pitching like on board a ship.

A press release said the chair will help get a clear in sight into the problem of sea sickness and evolve methods of combating the illness.

The chair can also be used to screen naval personnel prone to sea sickness and test the efficacy of measures to overcome the malady.

The corporation's [illegible] Soviet Union.

The regional cenema in India today

By Jaspo Sangya

Inspite of its innumerable faults, the Indian cinema is now the world's largest. It produces around 500 feature films every year. And every year it is bringing in more foreign exchange than could be thought of a decade ago.

But the greatest achievement in India is that of the regional cinema. It has grown from a tricke to a stream and may in fact be on its way to becoming a storm. What are the reasons for this?

According to published accounts the spurt in Malyalam films is mainly due to the pumping of vast sums by the trading community of Kerala. This started towards the close of the sixties and is still continuing. One of the reasons for this has been the critical acclaim won by the Malayalam films in recent years. In 1965, Ramu Kariat's film Chemmeen won the President's gold medal; P. Bhaskaran's The Soul of Darkness was adjudged the best film with a social purpose in 1968; A. Vincent's Thulabharam won the second best film award, its heroine Sarda was named the best actress while John Shankaramangalam's Janmabhoomi received the award for the best film on national integration. Infact in 1972 the Malyalam cinema walked away with eight national awards.

This sustained artistic excellence has brought Malayalam films into the forefront of the national film culture. Proud of these achievements, the Malyalis, the most widely diffused group of people outside Kerala turn to see their films. Small wonder that the screening of Malyalam films has become a normal and well- established feature in principal towns right from Bombay to New Delhi and Madras. It is paradoxical that the Hindustani films are quite popular in Kerala and perhaps within Kerala the Malyalam films have already lost the box-office battle against them. But this has now been made up or rather won in a big way outside Kerala by these very films.

The story of Kannada films is quite different. Their growth is directly due to the encouragement of the state government. It offers Rs 50,000 to every film made in Karnataka. Not only this it has instituted state awards for films since 1966. Incidently the censorship controversy generated by T. Pattabhi Ram Reddy's Samskara (later a 1970 President's gold medal winner), and the artistic awakening in its wake, has virtually brought the Kannada film industry to Bangalore.

Coming to Telegu films, it is generally agreed by the critics that it is mainly entertainment oriented. The advent of the Jyothilakshmi westerns, India's answer to Italy's spaghetti westerns, has given a boost to Telegu films. The most outstanding feature of Telegu films is that some of them have taken to colour. Infact during the last few years they have had an edge over the Kanada and Malayalam films in producing colour cinemascope (outstanding are : Alluri Seetharama Raju, Devadasu).

Tamil films have, of course, always been the most stable and viable in the south. They shall have a sustained demand from Singapore to Natal. This has something to do with the colourful film personalities associated with the state politics. Even the previous DMK ministry used it to project its ideological image on the public through them. In addition, the DMK govt. increased the number of cinemas in the state, thereby increasing Tamil films exhibition network. Even now, with the coming of ADMK (with the matinee idol Mr. MGR) to power in Tamil Nadu is likely to add to the strength of the Tamil films.

What is it that differentiates the South Indian films from others in India? According to a well-known film critic Hameeduddin Mahmood, it this: "These South Indian films industries have benefited from the moral discipline of the S. Indian films artists and from the methodological workings on the floors. The late S.S. Vasan's formula of recycling a hit film in any of the South Indian languages into the remaining one's also strengthened the financial base of these industries individually."

Films

MAZDOOR ZINDABAD
Written, produced and directed by Naresh Kumar

If politicians are adept at bending with the wave, our film makers are capable of twisting in the wind. **Mazdoor Zindabad** which was ready before the election but released after it, will remain unrivalled in the opportunistic heights (or depths if you like) touched by it. Naresh Kumar and his brother Rajendra Kumar have never fought shy of proclaiming their political leanings at any given time. Last year they started work on this film with great fanfare. It was intended to be their adoring tribute to the political prescience of Indira Gandhi. You have guessed the theme: the gains of the emergency and the 20-point programme. The production was completed in a short period with far greater speed than any of their earlier ventures. However, political events moved even faster.

Thus the Kumars found themselves in a fix early last March. Should they get the film through the censors or should they wait for the election results? It must be said to their credit that they decided to hold on. Came the fall of the Indira regime and the reshooting process was begun by our film makers. The storyline was changed as also the eulogistic references to the previous prime minister. Her portraits in the frames were replaced by those of Nehru and (Mahatma) Gandhi.

What has been gained in this transmutation is not very clear but the damage is evident. The film has lost whatever continuity and style of presentation it might have had, even as the tear-jerker and sentimental clap-trap that it was. One may add for the record that the censor board under the new government did not care to force any change on the producer: the film was passed the way it was presented.

The theme is hoary: exploitation of the underdog, etc, etc. A brother and a sister undergo endless misery following the death of their parents one after the other, and they are pushed by cruel necessity to the point of having to dip into garbage bins to keep body and soul together — till luck smiles on them one day and they inherit nearly the earth. What influence may such an overworked plot have on the audience is easy to guess.

One must be thankful to Rajendra Kumar for having switched to elderly roles. Till the other day, he believed in his capacity to be as durable a romantic hero as Dev Anand. But he never quite clicked in such roles. Mala Sinha retains an elusive charm all her own, while I.S Johar's deadpan sarcasm comes across more effectively than Randhir Kapoor's buffoonery. It is a bit of a puzzle how

YEHI HAI ZINDAGI
Produced by B Nagi Reddi
Directed by K.S. Sethumadhavan

Another Hindi remake of a south Indian film in the Nagi Reddi tradition. And yet another social drama based on class conflict, preaching against the evils that go with riches. The most that can be said is that the film rarely deflects from its chosen theme.

The central character, Anand (Sanjiv Kumar) is a representative of our growing middle class with its typical longing for big money. Anand's prayers are answered, money comes his way. But it brings a profusion of problems. His son parts ways with the family, taking his share of the property. The daughter gets irreversibly spoilt. Anand now longs for the bad old days of penury.

The film-maker has tried to analyse Anand's *dilemma on a* philosophical plane. For this he has looked to Lord Krishna and his **Geeta**. Anand's symbolic encounters and arguments with the former drive home the point that wealth itself is not bad but it is the arrogance and greed which come with it that create trouble.

Sethumadhavan has the ability to get the best out of his cast. Here too he has been able to get an outstanding performance from Sanjiv Kumar. It is, however, time for the latter to bring some variation in his overworked mannerisms. Utpal Dutt's is a polished performance, as one has come to expect of him.

The new faces (Adil, Tamanna and Lucky) have done reasonably well.

Operation Lifestyle

Did you know that 5000 Canadians are stricken with breast cancer each year. There is a 75 per cent chance of being cured if the cancer is discovered in time. Self-examination of the breast, once a month, will reveal any irregularity and allow you to consult your physician immediately.

Parveen Babi, who made it to the cover of **Time** last year, continues to be in business. Talent is certainly not one of her assets, unless it be the knack of finding her way through the labyrinthine world of Indian films.

DARSHAK
Democratic World

GREET... BRITISH

On behalf of ... of British Columbia, ... the Canadian India Ti... 10th anniversay of it...

Your publica... service in providing ... Canada's Indo-Canadian ... wishes for continued ...

Hindu

Madras, (Samachar): ... Narasimhan, Managing Edit... the Hindu, one of the o... Indian dailies, died of a ... attack here July 3. He was ...

Narasimhan joined the ... as Manager in 1937, when he ... 21, and remained with it ... since. By the time he ... appointed the paper's Man... Editor in 1959, he had devel... close links with several ... organizations at home ... abroad. He was President o... Indian and Eastern News...

Pak pilot stra... into India

New Delhi, Jul 12 (Sama... A Pakistani pilot flying a ... plane strayed into India and ... given all necessary help by ... Indian Air Force for ... journey.

Relating the incident ... Lower House in the after... External Affairs Minister ... Behari Vajpayee said the I... authorities were convinced ... aircraft had strayed becaus... bad weather.

GREETINGS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA

June 30, 1977

On behalf of the government and the people of British Columbia, I would like to congratulate the Canadian India Times on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of it's founding.

Your publication performs a valuable service in providing news of their homeland to Canada's Indo-Canadians and I offer you best wishes for continued success with your publication.

Bill Bennett

W. A. Bennett
Premier

An Indo-Canadian literary link

By Clark Blaise - New Delhi

In January I found myself in a classroom at the University of Mysore, inscribing a series of strange names on a blackboard. A name was dropped, I chalked it up, and 50 pencils twitched. The names have currency in Toronto, but in Mysore until that moment they had none: Frank Scott, A.J.M. Smith, Leonard Cohen, Margaret Atwood.

York Lecturer

The lecturer was Eli Mandel of York University, the topic; Recent Canadian Poetry. Just before him, William New of the University of British Columbia had presented a century-wide survey of Canadian prose. (Were they good? You should have been there). For an Indian classroom, where the badge of literacy is still to quote grudgeningly from T.S. Eliot, they were spectacular.

To know how they happened to be in Mysore at all, one must go back to September, 1976, to a visit by the head of Commonwealth Studies at Mysore, C.D. Narasimhaiah, to the Delhi Offices of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute. He was also the convener of the triennial conference of ACLALS (the Association of Commonwealth Literature and Language Studies), to be held this time in Delhi.

His purpose was to sound out Canadian involvement in the conference. What he asked, could Shastri do for Canada?

Few Canadians even know Canada has an academic institute in India. It's not a vast undertaking, but its budget is about $100,000 from Canadian sources, and 1.5 million rupees from India.

It has been functioning for 10 years, mailing some 20,000 Indian books a year back to the 10 Canadian member universities, sponsoring the lecture tours of senior Indian scholars to Canada as well as the research of upward of 20 Canadian scholars resident in India. One thing it cannot do, however, is bring Canadians to India for one-shot appearances.

Its stated purpose is to generate interest in furthering Indian studies in Canada. Its not so secret desire, thus far frustrated, is to stimulate Canadian studies in India. And to the practical answer to Prof. Narasimhaiah by Shastri's Resident Director this year, Prof. Bharati Blaise of McGill University and my wife, was a sympathetic "very little." (Directors are chosen from academics on sabbatical leave; dollar-funding is minimal.)

Comment on Policy

Shastri is primarily a rupee-funded operation. Policy decisions are reached in consultation with the Indian Ministry of Education; therefore, if Canadian experts are to be brought over at Indian expense, they will be (understandably) consultants in mining, soil agronomy or pollution abatement.

The Canadian High Commission in Delhi has no budget, nor any real interest in cultural affairs. (The Symons Report, To Know Ourselves, is not too kind to the low priority given to cultural matters in Canada's foreign missions, suggesting that an inordinate display of cultural interest by a young career officer is the surest path to oblivion.)

And so this year, luck alone saved our self-respect. Because this year's director just happened to be a novelist and English professor, and this year's major conference happened to be in literature and not cardio-vascular surgery, the director was able to furnish the names and addresses of two dozen likely participants (for Prof. Narasimhaiah, it must have been an impressive display of omniscience, right down to the postal codes).

Shastri submitted a list to the High Commission. The High Commission cabled External Affairs, Ottawa reacted promptly, and in most cases generously, and sent back a list of participating scholars. Others received travel grants from their universities, some came anyway; the total Canadian "delegation" numbered 14.

And after the Conference, External Affairs and the Canada Council arranged a tour of five Indian campuses for Professors New and Mandel (I tagged along) where "Commonwealth" courses (meaning Indo-Anglian and Australian at the moment) had recently been introduced.

And so, in Jaipur, Bombay, Bangalore, Mysore and Calcutta students and professors, openly skeptical of the existence (and in some cases contemptuous of the notion) of a Canadian literature, were exposed to two of our best, lecturing full-tilt for 90 minutes.

Students Receptive

At the very least - in the absence of any Canadian books except the odd copy of The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz, and the absence of a continuing Canadian cultural agency - receptive students came away with the realization that definable literature existed in Canada through many distinct literary generations, and that sympathetic, well informed scholars can devote a lifetime to its study without suffering esthetic benumbment. This is a first step, and one that can be built on.

Unfortunately, there will be no carryover. The contacts made by this year's director will not be pursued by next year's director. (I say this in sadness, but with sympathy - we are equally guilty of letting our predecessor's contacts with Sanskritists lapse.)

In India, an ocean of goodwill exists in every discipline. From the creative writing workshops I have given in Delhi and Baroda, and from a chance lecture I delivered in Bombay, I am still receiving weekly packets of short stories from students who'd never been helped before.

Talk of Poetry

This morning I will meet a young poet from Jawaharlal Nehru University who has cycled to our house in 100-degree heat and the season's first dust storm, to discuss his poetry. He is good; the stories I'm reading are very good. We could offer a month of workshops by our best poets and novelists, we could provide the necessary books for students and scholars; the payoff would be enormous, the costs minimal.

We should bring over other scholars, we should establish a permanent cultural office. But until we take the initiative we will continue to be for the Indian intellectual a vast area of darkness. Canadian scholars should not have to travel the country at their own expense to accept the invitation to lecture, as I have this year.

It is troubling for a Canadian to see such friendship extended and not be able to return it officially, to structure it intelligently. It is galling to see the British, American, German, French and Japanese cultural agencies shuttling their professors, guitarists, film-makers and theatre troupes in and out, and to see the obvious credit they are earning.

It is galling to be gently patronized for the misfortune of being a writer in a raw young country with "much to teach us" only in soil mechanics and forest management. Of course, they say, quoting Eliot, Canada is doomed to cultural silence for another few hundred years.

We have only ourselves to blame.

[The Globe and Mail.]

Hindu editor dead

Madras, (Samachar): G. Narasimhan, Managing Editor of the Hindu, one of the oldest Indian dailies, died of a heart attack here July 3. He was 62.

Narasimhan joined the Hindu as Manager in 1937, when he was 21, and remained with it ever since. By the time he was appointed the paper's Managing Editor in 1959, he had developed close links with several press organisations at home and abroad. He was President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society in 1966-67, Chairman of the Indian Branch of the International Press Institute since 1959 and of the Press Institute of India since 1963. He was also Director of the Press Foundation of Asia and a member of the Press Council, which was abolished during emergency.

Narasimhan was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1968. He was a keen sportsman and owned race horses in the Madras city. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and three sons.

Pak pilot strays into India

New Delhi, Jul 12 (Samachar) A Pakistani pilot flying a Piper plane strayed into India and was given all necessary help by the Indian Air Force for return journey.

Relating the incident in the Lower House in the afternoon, External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said the Indian authorities were convinced the aircraft had strayed because of bad weather.

Hindustan Cables

New Delhi, July 19 (Samachar): The government-owned Hindustan Cables Limited has entered the world market in a big way. The company won orders worth Rs 100/- million early this year from Malaysia, Fiji, Kuwait, Muscat, Nelgeria and Tonga.

Official sources say the firm is also exploring more markets and is likely to receive another Rs 00 million worth of orders shortly. Its buyers also include the Soviet Union.

Conversion of coal into oil

New Delhi, July 7 (Samachar): Experts say that India should set up plants to convert coal into oil to help ease its diesel and kerosene imports.

The suggestion has come from a group of synthetic oil specialists headed by Dr. K.R. Chakraverty and was reported in the Lower House by Energy Minister P. Ramachandran. The country at present imports a good deal of oil, particularly from the Mideast.

Ramachandran told the House that the scientists had examined various coal-conversion techniques and decided on a gassification method as the most suitable one for Indian coal.

The gassification technique involves turning coal into gases and then condensing them into oil. It is found to be particularly effective for producing middle distillates like diesel oil and kerosene.

Ramachandran said experts felt that such coal conversion plants could be best established in coal field areas like Raniganj or Singrauli in Bihar.

A plant capable of producing a million tonnes of synthetic crude a year was roughly estimated to cost about Rs 7,000 million of which nearly Rs 1,500 million would have to be in foreign exchange, he said.

Solar energy dryer

New Delhi, (Samachar): Solar energy may one day replace fuel oil and electricity for drying a wide range of farm products, from foodgrains to chillies.

This hope comes from researchers of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited who have developed a commercial model of solar energy dryer. The new gadget, which has a drying capacity of 10 tonnes a day, was installed last week at a government farm near Ludhiana in Punjab.

The corporation's Design Consultant K.L. Sehgal, announcing this, said the solar energy dryer would not only prove much cheaper than the alternatives in use nowadays, but would also help reduce grain losses during drying and in storage.

MOVING ?

If you are moving

send us promptly

your new address

A Mandarin of Indian origin: Perinbam

By Michael Tress

Lewis Perinbam's appearance belies his age. An extraordinarily youthful-looking fifty-two, this vice-president of the Canadian International Development Agency, (C.I.D.A.), and son of Indian emigrants to Malaysia, is on the verge of celebrating a quarter of a century of Canadian residence.

Born in Malaysia, his father a doctor from Madras, Perinbam was sent to Scotland for his schooling, the presence of relatives providing the necessary excuse.

"I thought it was an excellent education. Very tough and very uncompromising, since they work on the premise that education is not easy. I have a lot of respect for it."

In the midst of studying for an engineering degree at the University of Glasgow, Perinbam decided to return to Malaysia to accept an interesting job offer as an export manager. His jobs since then have given him an ideal background for the international scope of his present position, Director of Student Services for the British Committee of the World University Service, General Secretary of the World University Service of Canada, Secretary General of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO and World Bank representative at the U.N. until, in 1969, he was asked by Maurice Strong, then president of CIDA, to join the agency as Special Advisor to the president and first director of its non-governmental organizations program, with a present budget of $21 million.

Perinbam obviously enjoys his work. "I cannot really imagine a more stimulating or creative job. Since I have to relate Canada's domestic capacities, its domestic resources and its people to the developing countries, I find that I'm brought into as close a touch with Canada as I am with other nations. I enjoy the responsibilities which go with my work so I suppose I work pretty hard."

Lewis Perinbam

Canada currently allocates about .5 percent of its G.N.P. to aiding under-developed countries. The aim is to eventually increase this figure to .7 percent. Nevertheless, Perinbam doubts that ever increasing funding is, in itself, going to save the world.

"The developing countries have to be masters of their own destinies. The major task is their willingness to develop self-reliance and discipline, in order to help their economies become more productive and efficient. Effort and organization are essential. Canada and other countries can facilitate, help and support them in getting access to markets, fair prices for their products and in other ways, but this is only one part of the solution to their problems."

Despite his cosmopolitan youth, Perinbam is content to stay in Canada. "After 24 years I've put down roots here. I don't think after some other country although I still have relatives in India and have visited it many times. My wife, Nancy, is from B.C. I enjoy Canada and I enjoy the life. However, being a minority in any society has disadvantages and these are things one has to understand as the rough that goes with the smooth. I personally have certainly been a victim of discrimination in the past but one has to go beyond discrimination and try to make one's way in the world. If you allow yourself to be destroyed by some act of intolerance then you will lead a very miserable life."

As befits his variegated background, Perinbam's views on multiculturalism are broad and humane.

"The multicultural character of Canada gives the Canadian people access to part of a rich worldwide heritage and in that sense I see it as a positive and creative force. On the other hand, I think that one has to be careful that it is not carried to excess in the sense of a blind grasping of the past without a corresponding grasp of the present and comprehension of the future. Enslavement by the past is not life, it's a sort of death. But if the richness of people's pasts can enable them to be good and creative citizens, helping Canada to move in new directions, in the content of a more decent, more compassionate, more civilized, more understanding society, then multiculturalism can be a strong and valuable motivating factor."

Lewis Perinbam has one remaining ambition — to help preserve a united country.

"Canada has been very good to me - to a degree that I would never have dared to expect - and maybe this is why I care for Canada perhaps more than some others who take the country for granted and who would accept its division. Without Quebec we are poorer, and likewise, without the rest of Canada, Quebec would also be a poorer entity. The unity of Canada is of vital significance and I would play any part I could in trying to sustain or restore confidence in a country which has been so good to me. What has been good to us is not one province — it's the country as a whole."

The Survey Vessel locally designed for the first time for the Indian Navy was launched by the Navy Chief's wife Mrs. Curpatji recently.

Operation Lifesaver

Keep all containers marked "poison" out of the reach of curious children and careless adults. Thousands of cases of poisoning are treated in hospitals and clinics each year. These figures remind us that you too, can be a victim of poisoning, no matter where no matter when

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A MESS... TH... GOVER...

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I am pleas... tion of the Ind... greetings to al... in Canada. The... spent in India... Commissioner to... the happiest an... lives. We have... Canada enduring... pitality and fr... people and a sy... the progress ma... the problems st...

It is our... an equally warm... you will prospe... home. My wife... compliments of...

December, 1967.

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An edi...

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Operation Lifesaver

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A DECADE AGO

A MESSAGE FROM THE THEN GOVERNOR GENERAL

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

I am pleased to accept the invitation of the India Times to send my cordial greetings to all those of Indian descent in Canada. The years which my wife and I spent in India when I was Canadian High Commissioner to that country were among the happiest and most memorable of our lives. We have brought back with us to Canada enduring memories of the warm hospitality and friendliness of the Indian people and a sympathetic appreciation of the progress made by democratic means and the problems still to be solved.

It is our hope that you will find an equally warm welcome in Canada and that you will prosper and be happy in your new home. My wife joins me in wishing you the compliments of the Season.

December, 1967. Roland Michener

The emigrant

An editorial dated August 20, 1967.

For very sound reasons, the so-called 'brain drain' from the poorer to more developed countries has become a matter of considerable concern. It is frequently pointed out that the loss of highly skilled manpower (in countries where such labour is as much a scarce resource as capital) is one which these countries can ill afford. There are many arguments in this subject which are not frequently cited, and we would like to focus attention on some of these, particularly as they relate to emigration from India.

However, let us first note that the predominant motivation for most migration from India has been an economic one. There is a prevailing notion that the highly educated person who chooses to earn his livelihood in a foreign (and more developed) country is being unpatriotic. We do not think that this is necessarily the case.

'Unpatriotic' is an unfortunate description of the emigrant. Typically, he is a dynamic, energetic, adventurous and impatient person. He wishes to improve his lot and to do this he is prepared to uproot himself and venture forth into a new world completely unknown and very often entirely unfamiliar to him. He is (we will concede) much unlike his countrymen who basking in complacency labels him unpatriotic. Although it is true that his loyalty eventually belongs more to the country of his adoption, his affection for his native land never ceases.

In the specific case of India, we cannot believe that emigration has had much of an adverse effect. The arguments relating to the shortage of highly educated and skilled manpower in underdeveloped countries are not fully relevant to India. We suggest that but for emigration, the wastage of such manpower in India would be much greater. To fully utilize (in some cases simply to utilize) his talents and training, the educated and skilled will continue to seek other market places. There is very little loss to a country when underemployed or unemployed persons emigrate.

The migration of the underemployed seems to open vacancies for some of the vast pool of unemployed who will take their places. Also, we find it difficult to believe that a person holding a doctorate, for example, is being patriotic when his job requires him to do nothing but clerical tasks. Would he not be a more satisfied, less disgruntled person, and one making a worthwhile contribution to mankind if he were to employ his talents more fully elsewhere?

We believe that the gains to the home country from migration are too frequently forgotten. The remittances which migrants make to their relatives in India are an important source of much needed foreign exchange. Less directly, the emigrant to a foreign country pays in foreign exchange for imports of Indian products which he must have, and thus increases India's export earnings. We hasten to point out that the gains from migration are not entirely economic.

One such advantage arises out of the links which the emigrant maintains with his relatives and acquaintances at home. In maintaining these contacts, the emigrant will likely impart some of the cultural characteristics he has acquired in foreign countries and this will affect and alter the attitudes of the people of India towards their environment. It is now accepted that such changes in attitudes are often a necessary prerequisite to the inducement of economic development.

We do not think it necessary to state fully the arguments against migration from underdeveloped areas. These have received full treatment elsewhere. Moreover, we believe that they are not entirely applicable to India. Our position is relatively simple: The usual arguments on the brain drain from poorer countries are not totally relevant to India. Indeed, we see considerable gains for India from such migration. We would also like to stress the importance (not only for India but for the individual and the world at large), of people using to the fullest extent the ability and training they possess. In the final analysis, this will continue to be the most important source of progress.

A paper is born

(Our first editorial)

Immigrants, students or visitors to a foreign country retain, however long they stay in that country, a deep and longing interest in the land of their origin. Of the people of Indian descent, nostalgic of their rich and ancient culture, this is ever so true.

Yet our intense desire to keep alive the interest in our heritage or to keep in touch with events at home is seldom gratified. Coverage of news from India is understandably inadequate on this continent. The occasional bit of news usually lacks depth, frequently is slanted and almost always lacks continuity. Not only this, but here in a country embracing a vast geographical area we are as far apart from each other as we are from home. We are unaware of the existence in this country of our friends, sometimes relatives. Who have arrived or what they are doing, we do not know. Each year brings new arrivals, new people in a different country. How will they stand the transplantation?

There is no simple solution to these problems. However, it falls to us, who have been through the ups and downs in establishing ourselves here, to assist in whatever way we can, to lighten the burdens of those who come after us. It is our business to keep in touch with our own people and keep the spirit of brotherhood alive in the Indian community.

To satisfy these needs, the idea was born of a newspaper to serve the people of Indian origin in North America. We have in mind a paper which would keep us informed in some depth, of events and developments at home as well as of the activities of Indians on this continent.

Our initial policy does not embrace the notion of remedying prejudices. Other organizations, notably in Ontario and Quebec, already exist for this purpose. However, we will not deny our readers the opportunity to air their grievances and express their opinion on controversial issues, in the form of signed letters.

We are fully aware that the publication of a newspaper is no easy task. Yet we are confident that this paper will be a success, with your support, your cooperation and your guidance. Given these we promise a dynamic publication. For the present, the paper will appear bi-monthly. As we go along, the quality and content of your paper will be improved and enlarged.

We have set fairly high goals in terms of our objectives and the standards we hope to achieve and maintain. Considerable effort has gone into the moulding of our ideas. You will be pleased to know, for example, that our Advisory Committee consists of some of the most distinguished Indians in Canada, who have consented to give their time. Below is a listing of these persons:

Dr. S.B. Singh, Halifax
Maj. Gen. D.B. Chopra, Halifax
Dr. S.P. Bainsgar, Ottawa
Dr. S.K. Banerjee, Hamilton
Prof. G.J. Yadav, Vancouver
Prof. T.D. Dwivedi, Montreal
Dr. A.M. Mathai, Montreal
Dr. B.D. Aggarwala, Calgary
Dr. D.S. Tracy, Windsor
Dr. B. Singh, Cookville
Dr. R.S. Khanna, Brampton
Dr. N.K. Choudhry, Toronto
Dr. S.K. Misra, Toronto.

We hope that you are satisfied with the manner in which we have started. Now, we need your support. Spread the word among your friends and acquaintances. Become a subscriber yourself. And do not neglect to offer us your advice and suggestions on any matter which you think will be of importance in making this paper the success it must be.

The first matrimonial ad

Tall, personable, well educated Indian 23-25 years for good-looking, educated girl, 20. Box No. 1, INDIA TIMES.

Handsome engineer or doctor 25-30 for a beautiful girl. Box No. 2, INDIA TIMES.

Our first letter to the editor

The Editor,
India Times

Dear Sir:

As one who has both visited your country and appreciates the friendship of many Indian people may I congratulate and commend you upon this effort in the publication of INDIA TIMES. This is indeed the answer to a long felt need on the part of both the Indian people here in Canada, and those of us who are Canadian and want to be informed of our friends all over the world, of which India is a very important part.

I earnestly pray that you have continued success and increased friendship through more and more subscriptions to your valued paper. I hope that the publication of INDIA TIMES will result in unifying the people of both countries, Canada and India. If there is anything I can do in this pursuit, please let me know.

Yours very sincerely,
MISS M. D. PAINTER
Islington, Ontario

Brides and grooms thro ads

An article from the first issue)

By S. Thenguinmanmill

In post-famine Ireland marriage was just a business like buying or selling a farm. In modern India it is not too different though romantic love, as a motive for marriage, is making serious inroads into the traditional system of arranged marriages. Small wonder, traditional Indians consider love as a dangerous thing. However, even in the traditional system of arranged marriages modern techniques of business are used. For example, advertising as a mechanism of selecting a mate has received wide acceptance among the educated.

In order to see the matrimonial preferences and prejudices of those who advertise for mates, the matrimonial ads appearing in a South Indian newspaper, The Hindu, during the month of December 1966 were studied. In total 352 such ads appeared in that month, varying in frequency from 6 to 42 per day, of which 80 were studied at random. Though varying in format and content most of them provided some useful information.

The ads came from all castes, classes and occupational groups. They came from matriarchal Nairs and patriarchal Naidus, from educated Aiyers and conservative Ayyangars, from doctorate ladies and indigent ladies, from lawyers and lecturers, from teachers and typists.

The majority (56 per cent) of the ads were on behalf of prospective bridegrooms. Thus in the marriage market there was a greater demand for brides than for bridegrooms, though when it comes to marriage the market price of a bride is negative. In other words, a dowry is to be paid to marry off a daughter.

Some ads assured "correspondence strictly confidential," some encouraged to "write in confidence," some instructed "parents reply" and some promised to provide "corresponding details on request." Regarding the nature of marriage contemplated the pledges were "early decent marriage" (one is left to wonder what an indecent marriage is!), "simple ceremony" and "mutual alliance" which means that the advertised party had a brother and sister team to be offered in exchange for a similar team.

Since the newspaper is read by more Brahmins, 53 percent of the ads came from Brahmin Hindus and 32 percent from non-Brahmin Hindus while the rest were contributed by Christians and Muslems. True to the Brahmin tradition the ads stated explicitly or implied that the response should be from the members of the same caste and even the sub-caste. Only 6 percent of the parties were sufficiently progressive to state "caste no bar."

VIRGIN WIDOWS

The ads invariably gave the qualities and qualifications of the boys or girls wanted or offered. The most frequently advertised attribute of a girl wanted or offered was "beauty" and "fair complexion." Evidently, they do not agree with the ancient Irish that as to a woman's appearance "there is not the difference of a cow between any two women in the world." Next in importance for a girl was "trained in domestic duties" and then came education. Some girls were "strict vegetarians," "very poor," with modern views," "God-fearing and good-looking." For some "deformity," "divorcee without encumbrances" and "virgin widows" (one whose husband died before the consummation of marriage, though after the marriage ceremony) were "no marriage ceremony) were "no bar"; for some others "sincerity was the only criterion."

When a young man presented himself as one with "a bright and glorious future" and wanted an "unassuming, warm-hearted, tall, radiant, spirited and non-conforming" girl, a young damsel

continue on Page 19

HAPPY BIRTHDAY CANADA.

Canada...110 years strong.
Canada...a country with a future.
Canada...a big country in a small world.
Canada, our country, we stand on guard for thee.

multiculturalism
unity through diversity

Hon. Joseph P. Guay
Minister of State
Multiculturalism

L'hon. Joseph P. Guay
Ministre d'État
Multiculturalisme

Indian g
Miss

By Meena Nadkarni

For the first time, the India community took part in Metr Toronto's annual ethnic festiv "Caravan" with a highly succes ful pavilion. New Delhi. Th pavilion won the first runner u prize award for entertainme and its princess, Miss Ja Grewal, was chosen Mis Caravan.

In the course of this ten da festival of good food, cultur displays and entertainment, th New Delhi pavilion was visited b over 20,000 people includin many local dignitaries and Josep Guay, Minister for Multicultur lism. The pavilion was sponsore by the Indian Immigrant A Services with the assistance several other Indian organiza ions. About 100-150 volunte helped with the organizing a the day to day running of t pavilion.

The organizers of the N Delhi pavilion tried to provide glimpse of the diverse nature India by assigning each day of festival to a particular region theme. On that day, special foods of the region were prepa and the entertainment a displays concentrated prima on the region or theme of the d

Dr. (Mrs) Kappu Desai, Ma of the New Delhi pavilion felt t the pavilion had achieved things: first, the Indian comm ity had shown Torontonians we were a real part of Toronto wanted them to know our cult

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Indian girl chosen Miss Caravan

By Meena Nadkarni

For the first time, the Indian community took part in Metro Toronto's annual ethnic festival, Caravan, with a highly successful pavilion, New Delhi. The pavilion won the first runner up prize award for entertainment and its princess, Miss Jas Grewal, was chosen Miss Caravan.

In the course of this ten day festival of good food, cultural displays and entertainment, the New Delhi pavilion was visited by over 20,000 people including municipal dignitaries and Joseph Guay, Minister for Multiculturalism. The pavilion was sponsored by the Indian Immigrant Aid Services with the assistance of several other Indian organizations. About 100-150 volunteers helped with the organizing and the day to day running of the pavilion.

The organizers of the New Delhi pavilion tried to provide a glimpse of the diverse nature of India by assigning each day of the festival to a particular region or theme. On that day, speciality foods of the region were prepared and the entertainment and displays concentrated primarily on the region or theme of the day.

Dr. (Mrs) Kappu Desai, Mayor of the New Delhi pavilion felt that the pavilion had achieved two things: first, the Indian community had shown Torontonians that we were a real part of Toronto and wanted them to know our culture and secondly, she felt that the community itself had achieved a sense of pride and togetherness with the success of the pavilion.

Deputy Mayor Sadanand Manhasar, who also organized the entertainment which won the award, spoke of the need to begin planning early for next year's pavilion to make it a bigger and better success. They both hoped that more members of the community would come forward to enable this to happen.

CARAVAN PRINCESS

Out of fifty-one contestants, twenty-one year old Jas Grewal of Mississauga, the princess of the New Delhi pavilion was chosen Miss Caravan 1977. The Erindale university student said she feels Caravan was a wonderful experience both for herself personally and for the Indian community. She felt that the two awards won by the pavilion will do much to boost the community's morale.

Early in August, Jas accompanied by her mother, will leave for Europe on a trip she won as part of her prize.

Geothermal energy

Srinagar, July 11 (Samachar) Indian scientists say extensive field studies have shown that geothermal energy reserves of Ladakh can help develop the backward border district. Surveys have so far shown up some 250 geothermal sources in India and the ones with most commercial potential are said to be those in the Puga valley of Ladakh.

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Address:.....

Gift subscriptions welcome

New Toronto organization

A new Toronto organization, the Indo-Canada Chamber of Commerce has recently come into being. One of its aims is to foster the involvement by professionals and businessmen of Indian origin in the local socio-political arena of the city. It also hopes to organize workshops and other programs to aid its members. Officers of the organization are: President: Kishore Doshi, 1st V.P.: Abdul Pirani, 2nd V.P.: J. Chauhan, Treasurer: Gurura Baichwal, Secretary: Gopal Mukherjee.

New atomic fuel used

New Delhi, Jul 12 (Samachar) In absence of Uranium 235, Indian nuclear researchers are trying to make do with Uranium 233, a new atomic fuel easily available at home.

Scientists at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, are designing a small-sized nuclear reactor using Uranium 233.

The new fuel is only slightly lighter than Uranium 235 that is currently used as reactor fuel the world over.

According to official sources, the reactor now being developed will use less than 500 gm of Uranium 233. It will be installed for experiments at a research centre near Madras.

The new fuel may entirely replace the conventional one in India's future atomic power programme, the sources say.

Uranium 233 is produced by irradiating Thorium, a radioactive material found in plenty on the sand beaches of Kerala.

At present no country runs nuclear reactors on Uranium 233. Years ago, the United States had built one such reactor for research purposes.

Many drowned

Calcutta, July 12 (Samachar) Fifty-two people, including women and children, were feared to have been drowned, when a boat carrying them capsized at the confluence of rivers Ganga and Rupnarayan in Midnapore district July 4, official sources reported.

Homeowners:

Beware of home repair swindlers.

Here are things you can do to protect yourself.

If you are considering home repairs:

- Do not let someone talk you into doing work you weren't planning to have done.
- Always obtain estimates from several reliable firms.
- Insist that all details be written into the contract before you sign—including the type and amount of work to be done, any extras, and the total cost.
- Keep the down payment to an absolute minimum.
- Never pay in full until the work is finished to your complete satisfaction.
- If financing is necessary, arrange it yourself with a bank or reputable finance company.

In addition, your Provincial government wants you to know what your rights are under the Consumer Protection and Business Practices Acts.

- The Consumer Protection Act allows you to cancel any contract, to be performed and paid for in the future and signed in your home, if you send a registered letter within 48 hours of signing—even though work has already started.
- The Business Practices Act provides fines and jail terms for people who deliberately deceive, mislead or lie to consumers.

For a free information kit, write to:
Ontario Consumer/Home Repair
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2H6

Sidney Handleman, Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations

William Davis, Premier

Province of Ontario

Racists beat up Ottawa Indian

By A Special Correspondent

Ottawa, July 16

Raising their ugly head in Vancouver in British Columbia a couple of years ago, racial prejudice and violence against Asians in Canada are gradually spreading eastward and becoming more and more pronounced.

There have already been a good many incidents of white racists attacking Indians and Pakistanis in Toronto in recent months, and the national capital city of Ottawa had its first taste on the eve of the country's 110th birthday anniversary (July 1), when a senior Bengali officer of the National Library became the victim of an unprovoked attack by some white young men.

The gentleman involved, who would prefer to remain anonymous, had gone to the Federal Government owned restaurant attached to the prestigious National Arts Centre to eat with another Indian friend a little before midnight. As they were dispersing to get back home, half a dozen young men, who also happened to be at that eating place, followed them, tauntingly calling them Pakis.

An argument that ensued between them on this uncalled-for remark assumed the complexion of an altercation, that was followed by profane and slanderous language being used by the young group against the officer. Without losing any more time, they all pounced upon him, overpowering him and hurling several blows on his head and face, in spite of the little resistance he was able to muster to protect himself.

There were very few people around at that late hour to come to the victim's rescue, while his friend, unfortunately a heart patient, could at best remain a passive spectator to the entire scene. And all that the security staff of the restaurant could manage to do was to throw out the young ruffians.

Badly beaten up, the officer made a beeline for his car along with his friend, but one of the hoodlums, still not satisfied, again chased him and hit him hard in the head with his fist knocking him down unconscious. He was removed to hospital bleeding from his swollen face. One or two policemen appeared on the scene, and on seeing them, the attackers took to their heels and have not yet been apprehended.

This was the first serious incident of its kind in Ottawa, though there have been a spate of cases of harassment and intimidation. It is most deplorable.

Canada not discriminating

By Bharat P. Mathur

Ottawa July 15

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau disclosed here yesterday that he had recently sent a communication to Indian Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, giving a detailed explanation of the Canadian Government's position regarding resumption of nuclear and economic cooperation with India.

Mr. Trudeau stated this at his weekly news conference when asked if there had been any follow-up action subsequent to his cordial talks with Mr. Desai in London.

The Prime Minister said he had particularly assured Mr. Desai once again that Canada was not pursuing a discriminatory policy against India. It was applying its nuclear safeguards generally to other countries as well regardless of the commercial disadvantage it suffered in the process. Nuclear shipments had been suspended not only to India but also to Japan and European countries. Just as in the case of West Germany, so also in respect of India, Japan and other countries in Europe, Canada was now looking for a solution.

The Prime Minister was then asked to clarify whether restoration of non-food economic assistance to India to the pre-1974 level would be dependent on India satisfying certain requirements having a bearing on acceptance of the safeguards, or were they proceeding on the basis of the categorical reaffirmation by Mr. Desai that India had no intention whatever of going in for atomic weapons.

Mr. Trudeau confirmed that Mr. Desai had given the positive assurance on that point when he suggested that their conversations could be followed by discussions between officials, and, if necessary, even between the Foreign Ministers of the two Governments with a view to reaching a settlement. He, however, denied that there were any conditions as such mentioned during their talks on what they should do. When they both met they felt they were closely enough associated in their desire to prevent nuclear proliferation. And there was renewed hope that the two Governments would be able to arrive at an agreement and it was that they were working towards now.

Rail passes

"Rail passes for Indians Abroad", that appeared on Page 12 of the May 5, 1977 issue need correction.

The fares indicated under Class II are actually for Class I/A.C. Chair Car travel and the last column in sequence is actually for Class II travel.

AGENTS WANTED

The Canadian India Times has undertaken to bring out a 'Who's Who Among Indo-Canadians' in 1978.

The Managing Editor of this publication is on the look-out for agents in major provincial capitals and important cities of Canada which have sizeable populations of Indians. Those interested in taking up this work on a commission basis, as well as help in other ways, in Ottawa, Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, London, Waterloo, Hamilton, Windsor, Cambridge, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax and other cities are requested immediately to send in their applications, mentioning any relevant experience they may have.

Address your communications to the Managing Editor, 'WHO'S WHO AMONG INDO-CANADIANS', c/o Canadian India Times, 161 Dalhousie Street, Ottawa (Ontario), K1N 7C3, Tel. 235-2554.

ADVERTISE IN WHO'S WHO

The Canadian India Times has undertaken to bring out a 'WHO'S WHO AMONG INDO-CANADIANS', an announcement about which appears elsewhere in this issue of the paper.

The publication, it is anticipated, will come out some time in the middle of 1978, and it is proposed initially to print about 5,000 copies. The number will be increased if there is greater demand. It will be in 9" by 7" size and the rates of advertisements reasonably low.

Indians engaged in all types of businesses across Canada are cordially invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to advertise in this effective medium of communication. The time factor is very important, and delay would invariably mean denial and disappointment, which must be avoided at all costs.

They may write to the Managing Editor, 'Who's Who Among Indo-Canadians', c/o, Canadian India Times, 161 Dalhousie Street, Ottawa (Ontario), K1N 7C3, Telephone (613) 235-2554 for advertisement rates in different sizes to be able to book space.

Noordin Jadavji
494-5364

Badru Ladak
499-5493

Nasir Jandoo
493-8977

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TICK, tock

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Jaghindar Ghai,
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Ladis DeSilva
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Daman Malik
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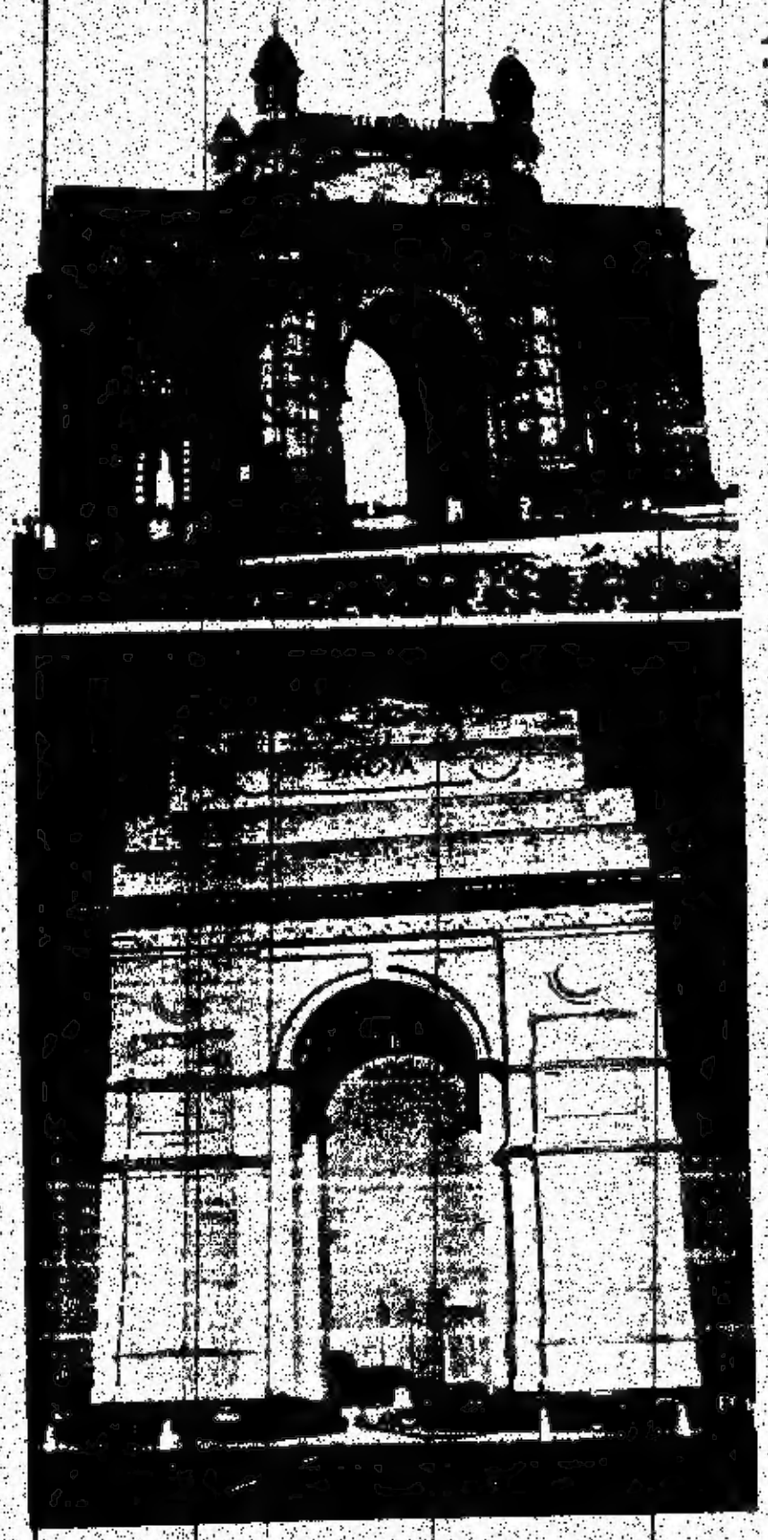

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Every Friday "THE DELHI EXPRESS" leaves New York at 8:45 PM and arrives at Delhi with only a stop at London. After Delhi it goes on to Bombay.

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Los Angeles (213) 624-7471, Montreal (514) 871-1377
New York (212) 751-6200, Philadelphia (215) 563-0480
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WHO

Daman Aleine
B.A., CLU
289-9837

Janak Madan
293-5000

A message from the High Commissioner

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA
OTTAWA, CANADA

July 18, 1977

MESSAGE

On the happy occasion of the 10th anniversary of The Canadian India Times, I extend my heartiest felicitations and best wishes to the Editor, management and readers of the paper.

I am glad to know that The Canadian India Times, which was founded in Toronto in July, 1967, as a bimonthly tabloid newspaper and started from Ottawa in January, 1969, is now one of the foremost Indian ethnic newspapers published in Canada. I have every hope that the paper will continue to flourish and serve its readers by continuing to maintain the highest standards of journalism and projecting the news from India as accurately and objectively as possibly can be and thus help to create a better appreciation of the political, social and cultural aspect of India. At the same time, the paper would, I am sure, as the voice of the Indo-Canadians, continue to strive to bring about closer understanding between Indo-Canadians and other ethnic groups which make up the colourful cultural mosaic that Canada is.

I would like to repeat my appeal to the Indo-Canadians that is to be good citizens of the country in which they decide to make their homes and to merge themselves in the national stream of Canada in an exemplary manner. By so doing they will bring credit not only to themselves but also to the country of their origin and thereby strengthen further the friendly relations existing between India and Canada.

India's relations with Canada have been traditionally warm and friendly. Happily, both Canada and India are dedicated to honouring the diversity of mankind by dismantling man-made barriers between peoples. Both of us are multi-racial, multi-lingual and multi-cultural, free and open societies.

In my view, in the present-day world of mutual inter-dependence, no nation can live in isolation. The only alternative to international cooperation and peace in the world is nuclear annihilation. Let us all, therefore, work together to build bridges of understanding and goodwill among peoples of the world. Therein lies the hope to humanity that it can survive in spite of the differences that divide the world of today.

(Mahboob Ahmad)

Award for Rastogi

Dr. Ram B. Rastogi from the Department of Pharmacology, University of Ottawa, was honoured with the Paul Christie Memorial Award by the Ontario Mental Health Foundation in recognition of his outstanding research in the mental health field. Dr. Rastogi received his Ph.D. in Pharmacology (major in Neuropharmacology) in 1975. Since then, he has been working as a Fellow of the Ontario Mental Health Foundation. He is engaged in studying the neuropathophysiology and treatment of affective disorders (depression and mania) and anxiety. In a related research, Dr. Rastogi and his colleagues have isolated links between abnormal functioning of certain brain neurons and "rebound" anxiety seen clinically in anxious patients abruptly withdrawn from valium, the most frequently prescribed anxiolytic drug in North America.

Dr. Rastogi has close to 60

Ram B. Rastogi.

publications to his credit appearing in top-rated journals of pharmacology and psychiatry. He is the author or co-author of 6 review articles. He has been the recipient of several meritorious awards including Gold Medal in 1971 from V.V. Giri, the former President of India for achieving the highest rank in the academic history of G.B. Pant University of Technology, Pant Nagar, Nainital.

You are invited

On August 15, 1977, India completes 30 years of Independence. To celebrate the occasion, a flag-hoisting ceremony will be held at the residence of the High Commissioner of India at 585 Acacia Avenue, Rockcliffe, on Sunday, August 14, at 10 a.m.

All Indian nationals and friends of India are cordially invited.

They were elected

Managing Committee Office Bearers and Members for the year 1977/78, of The Arya Samaj Toronto, in your next issue:

President - J.N. Chopra. Senior Vice President - B. Senoik. Vice President - G.C. Kohli. Secretary S.Kaplia. Asst. Secretary - G. Bedi. Treasurer - S. Shahi. Asst. Treasurer - S.L. Sud. Librarian - S. Sharma. Committee Members - Mrs. S. Bedi, Mrs. Bala Nayer, Messrs. Y. Suri, Amar Erry, B.M. Sharma, Om Sharma, B.K. Kohli, Prem. C. Sharma, C. Mohinders, Sat Chopra Dr. R. Kashyap, B. Bhugal, and B.R. Malhotra.

Morarji in Washington

Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister of India reached Washington on September 27 to attend the annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. He was accompanied by L.K. Jhah, Reserve Bank Governor and Dr. I.G. Patel, special secretary, Ministry of Finance.

Indira in Brazil

Mrs. Indira Gandi., the Prime Minister of India, started her tour of South American countries on September 23rd. She spent four days in Brazil where she was enthusiastically welcomed by the officials and the people.

Two more items from our front Page

October 3,1966)

A nostalgic trip

By Meenu Nadkarni

It's hard to believe sometimes that ten years have really gone by. It seems like it were only yesterday that a group of us had gathered together in Toronto and decided that our community needed a newspaper of it's own. We were not too many then. Almost everyone knew everyone else, or at least knew of them.

One thing I remember we were adament on was that while we were all ready to help, we wanted an individual to take prime responsibility for the newspaper. We felt otherwise our Indian penchant of squabbling within a group might lead to its quick demise. It was John and Aleyamma Samuel who came forward. And in many ways, the ten year story of the Canadian India Times is their story — a tale of many long late hours, done voluntarily after a day's hard work, and at some financial sacrifice. If the paper has succeeded today, it is entirely due to their persistence and perseverance.

I took a nostalgic trip recently going through the India Times of the first year of its operation. The paper has certainly grown slicker and more professional looking with the passing of the years. In community concerns however, I find that time has almost stood still.

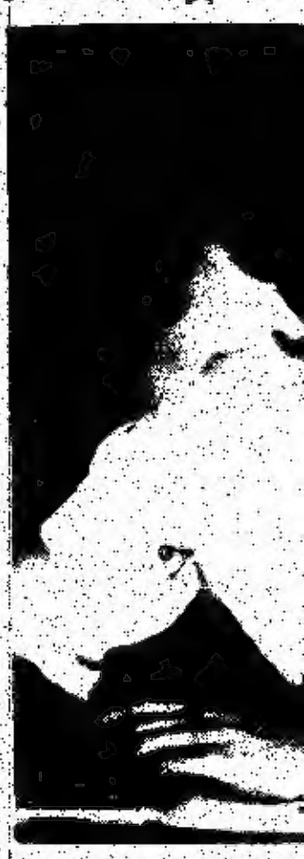
For example, after a couple of letters to the Editor on the need for a community centre, I wrote an article on April 3rd, 1969 issue, in which a number of people I interviewed, architects, engineers, doctors etc. shared their ideas on what they hoped our community centre should be. Yet here we are, ten years later, at least in Toronto, still talking about a centre and nothing achieved or even in the offing.

In 1968, Nalini Goel wrote about the problems of the sari-clad miss while job-hunting. These problems have not gone away. In fact in the Women's workshop at the recent conference "Indians in Toronto 1977" many delegates felt that dislike for and resistance to the sari has crystalised even more and would definitely stand in the way of a prospective job seeker.

Again, in the same year, I interviewed many teenagers who complained that there was a definite "Culture Gap" developing between themselves and their parents. Today we have many thousand more teenagers of Indian origin and I suspect that our real problems with them are only just beginning. We continue to wonder why they are not interested in attending our "cultural" functions without attempting to change these functions to include their tastes and needs. And if we continue this way, I feel, that when Canadian India Times is celebrating its twentieth birthday, we will all be wondering how and where we "lost" our children.

In the future I would hope that the Canadian India Times would have more and more of local news, meaning news of and about our community in the various cities of Canada. I realise that this can only be possible if the community considers it to be what it was always meant to be - our community newspaper and thus our source of news and views about our community from coast to coast.

Greetings f



Mrs. A. Samuel,
Publisher,
The Canadian India
161 Dalhousie Stree
Ottawa, Canada.
K1N 7C3

Dear Mrs. Samuel:

Congratul
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Best wish
Indo-Canadians well
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ARLIAMENT BUILDINGS QUEEN'S PA

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Operation Lifestyle

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A nostalgic trip

By Malini Rodrigues

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Greetings from Stuart Smith

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

July 5th, 1977

Mrs. A. Samuel,
Publisher,
The Canadian India Times,
461 Dalhousie Street,
Ottawa, Canada.
K1N 7C1

Dear Mrs. Samuel:

Congratulations on the tenth birthday of the Canadian India Times. It is fitting that this anniversary of your publication comes at the same period as the birthday of our country. It helps to underline the fact that a strong sense of history and culture contributes to the attractiveness and vitality of the Canadian mosaic.

Best wishes in your efforts to keep Indo-Canadians well informed of matters in their former homeland and here in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

Stuart Smith

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO, ONTARIO M7A 1A2 (416) 965-1676

POSTAL DELAY

We have been receiving numerous complaints regarding the late delivery of the paper.

In this context we would like to point out that the paper is mailed on the day of publication and the delay is entirely due to poor postal service.

We have taken up the matter repeatedly with the post office here without any success.

The Canadian India Times.

Operation Lifestyle

Lifestyle is protection against disease. When travelling outside Canada, check to see what shots you need against certain contagious diseases. Every country has different entry regulations and they are often revised.

(Page 6)

Skin bank

Bombay, July 12 (Samachar) Bombay will soon have a new kind of bank — a skin bank, that would help save the lives of burn victims.

This word of hope comes from the Society for Reconstructive Surgery, Rehabilitation and Research which has plans to start a campaign asking people to donate skin after death.

Racism towards Indo-Canadians

By Prof. Shankar A. Yelaja

When an East Indian Sikh appears on a cover page of Maclean's (a national news magazine) with a placard carrying the message, "Death to Racists", it helps to destroy the Canadian cherry pie myth of racial peace and harmony. It reminds us that Canada has a serious problem in race relationships. In the last two years, public opinion and attitudes towards non-white immigrants has shifted from racial tolerance to indifference, intolerance and even elimination. Why such a dramatic shift in public attitude toward racism, particularly the anger and open hostility toward East Indians? In this article we shall consider the causes and effects of racism. The concept of racism is used here to mean an attitude or predisposition to judge negatively members of the minority group. Thus it is a reflection of societal attitudes toward racially differing groups.

Economic

There is no doubt that Canada is in the midst of the worst economic crisis since the days of the depression in the 1930's. Inflation is sky-rocketing. The continued presence of high rates of unemployment and inflation bewilders policy makers and consumers alike. Public policies to deal with inflation and unemployment have, at best, produced dismal results. We are faced with economic recession and sluggish growth of the Canadian economy in the foreseeable future. There are no signs that the situation is improving.

Quite the contrary, the economic and political situations both within and outside Canada point to a rather grim future. At home, the political crisis arising out of the Quebec independence movement poses a potential threat to Canadian national unity. The performance of the Canadian economy is also affected by worldwide developments: international energy shortages, depletion of the world's natural resources, an impending possibility of global famine, and uncertainty in the international monetary market are but a few of the factors that will continue to hamper the growth of Canadian economy.

While changing Canadian economic scene affects the life styles of Canadians, their effects on immigrants are severe. The reasons for this are as follows: first, it is reasonable to assume that during periods of bad economic conditions there is a general increase in prejudice and discrimination due to racial factors. In times of economic growth, racial prejudice and discrimination are at their lowest ebb; they reach their zenith when conditions are bad. To be sure, this theory presupposes conditions of scarcity. The valued resources of the society are adequate but are not adequately distributed. The poor are in competition with each other for the necessities of life: food, shelter and employment. Consequently, if an ethnic minority is poor, it becomes the target of attack by members of an ethnic majority who also happen to be poor. In the case of East Indians, the stereotype that they are all "poor" and have come to Canada to take away jobs leads to intense feelings of prejudice. Many Canadians, either consciously or unconsciously, perceive East Indians as a threat to their economic security.

Social

Although non-whites comprise about one per cent of Canada's total population and East Indians a small part of that per cent, Canadians find the changing nature of population mix in their society a rude shock. The consequences of this new population mix inevitably create cultural and social tensions. The racial bigots grossly exaggerate the consequences in popularizing statements such as "Paks destroy our God", and, "Canada will soon be overpopulated with brown, black, yellow, and pink skin colour people." Racist organizations devoted to the cause of white supremacy poison the race relationships. Soon an ordinary Canadian citizen who was favourably disposed in his attitude toward immigration begins to doubt his own credibility. There is no doubt that racial bigots in Canada comprise a minority but their potential and actual arsenal for racial prejudice is awesome. A majority of Canadians share and believe in the value system of racial equality and are generous in their attitude toward racial minority groups. But this value system is in danger because of racial prejudice displayed by a few.

The Green paper brought down by the federal government in the spring of 1975 opened the long standing debate on the role of immigration in Canadian public policy. The basic intent of the Green paper was to stimulate public thinking and thereby seek popular participation in shaping future Canadian immigration policy. This was a worthy and desirable objective. However, the Green paper and the parliamentary committee hearings produced backlash effects. These were probably unintended consequences to the policy proposals. One of the consequences was a general negativism and downgading of immigrants as perceived by some self-interest groups. It was particularly directed at third world country immigrants who were depicted as an "undesirable class of immigrants". The positive contribution of all immigrants (especially third world country immigrants) had to be forcefully registered but some may argue in hindsight that it was too late to wipe out the damage. Furthermore, the debate on immigration policy perhaps inadvertently created doubt of ever realizing the multicultural, pluralistic perspective of Canadian society that many Canadians believe in. Then there were some who perhaps became less generous and tolerant toward racially differing individuals and groups.

Cultural

Yet another reason for the current wave of prejudice against East Indians has to do with the perceived competitiveness in jobs and in cultural identity. East Indians are seen as basically competitive and somewhat aggressive in the performance of their work. They are employed in almost all sectors and at all levels of the Canadian economy. They have yet to make inroads into big business but some are entering hitherto unexplored business and industrial ventures. Increased competition tends to unleash fears and insecurity on the party of majority and minority alike. It also heightens the inter-group tensions because both groups perceive each other as going after the same piece of pie.

In the sphere of cultural identity, both East Indians and Canadians have steretoypes and misconceptions about each other. East Indians exhibit a tendency toward cultural superiority whereas most Canadians are simply mystified at East Indian culture. Strong family ties, respect for parental authority, adherence to traditional social values and norms, compassion and concern for dependent and aged family members are but a few of the areas in which an East Indian shows a deep feeling of pride. Consequently, East Indians are astounded at the rupture and breakdown of marriage and the institution of the family in Canada. They react negatively to the permissiveness in child-rearing; they read and watch with horror the stories of child brutality, neglect of older people and vanishing traditional values. Thus one of the stereotypes East Indians have of Canadians is that they are morally and culturally less than equal. By the same measure, Canadian stereotypes of East Indians are equally astounding. An average Canadian knows or cares very little about the Indian subcontinent. Most of his perceptions of India and its people are based on misconceptions: a country stricken with abominable and ingrained poverty, hunger and disease, cows roaming on the streets of Bombay, and snake charmers as the only professionally skilled people. He would associate India and Indians with everything that is mystic. Canadians stereotype East Indians as lazy, illiterate and backward, chained by religious customs and ancient social traditions.

The stereotypes of East Indians and Canadians of each other's perceptions are so firmly implanted that they grow like weeds when the racial climate is hot. Inevitably the inter-group tensions worsen. Both the groups begin to feel insecure and threatened by the real and not so real cultural differences. East Indians become a highly suspect group and they become an easy scapegoat for racial prejudice in the society. Psychological and other effects of racism on victims as well as on those practicing it are serious and grave.

Effects of Racism

Recent incidnets of racially motivated physical and verbal assaults on East Indians have produced shock waves. These incidents almost invariably are emotional encounters with one's own skin colour and identity. But this is not a pleasant encounter. When someone shouts "dirty Paki" in a public place, it is a form of psychological brutality - demeaning the human personality and damaging an individual's self-esteem. The damage done to the self-image and self-esteem of children, especially, can be far more severe than to adults. It is precisely this psychological damage that formed the basis for the unanimous U.S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 as one justification for ending the racially segregated public school. Thus the Supreme Court made an historical decision that the enforced school segregation violated the rights of Negro children and was therefore countrary to the principles of the American constitution. Psychological brutality is crippling to the individual since it leaves a scar on the human mind for a long time.

There is little doubt that racism also leads to the phenomenon of self-hatred which is often expressed in the form of rejection of ethnic and cultural identity. Self-hatred is often accompanied by neurotic symptoms of apathy, anxiety, and depression or by forms of self-destructive reactions such as alcoholism or drug addiction. In extreme cases, the person may suffer from severe mental health problems. Extreme degradation of the individual's personality may also lead to self-destruction in suicide.

In situations of extreme degradation, the victims of racism frequently react in an "intropunitive" fashion; that is, turning frustrations inwardly against the self or the in group at large.

continued on Page 17

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The Secretary of State of Canada / Le Secrétaire d'État du Canada

June 1977

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I am very pleased to extend congratulations to THE CANADIAN INDIA TIMES, celebrating its tenth anniversary of service as the National Voice of Indo-Canadians.

The Canadian government is very much aware of the advantages of encouraging its citizens to maintain their diverse cultural identities within an overall Canadian nationhood. This diversity and pride of origin, helps to make Canada a more interesting and stronger nation.

So to THE CANADIAN INDIA TIMES and its readers, my sincere congratulations and thanks for all you have done and will continue to do for Canada, our nation.

Most sincerely,

John Roberts

Multicultural Canada: salute to thee

M.V. Nakra, M.A., LL.M., Ph.D.
Prof & Head
Dept. of Political Science,
Brandonuun

Canada is a veritable multicultural mosaic. It is a mosaic that is rich in cultures and creeds, in languages and literatures, and in arts and crafts; not being a melting pot, the mosaic maintains the variety in patterns of colourfulness and harmony.

Divesity necessitates mutual toleration, appreciation and respect. Coexistance of variety demands openmindedness that generates non-conformity and creativity. Creativity is the sure sign of dynamism; dynamism is the principle of life and growth. On the contrary, conformism grows out of uniformity, orthodoxy and dogmatism. Dogma cannot tolerate diversity; it inculcates prejudice and insecurity against non-conformism. Fear and violence are the instruments of insecurity. In short, unity that comes out of variety is the result of consensus, colourfulness and harmony; unity that is enforced through conformity and uninformity, lacks voluntarism and coexistance; such enforced unity can only be a time-bomb!

Canadian population contains representatives of almost all the ethnic groups of the world, their religions, languages, skills and talents. Yet one may argue that Canadian multiculturalism is not based on equal proportions of its constituents. We do have the predominant religion, Christianity, the predominant English language and the predominant racial group of caucasians. But we also have major groupings of Anglicans and Catholics, of the French-speaking and the German Speaking, of Anglo-Saxons, the French and the Slavs. However, the numerically small minorities of the native Indians, of the Poles, the Dutch, or the Chinese, cannot be forgotten, nor can the followers of Hinduism, Confucianism or Islam be ignored.

While the English and the French are the founding nations of the Canadian Confederation, the native Indians and Eskimos are the founding peoples of the Canadian country; many minorities are also the builders of the Canadian state. Irrespective of their numerical strength or the length of their stay in Canada, minorities have contributed in enriching the economic, scientific political and the cultural life of Canada. How could one assess the services rendered by the natives who helped the Europeans settle in Canada, by the Chinese builders of the railways, by the Jewish business entrepreneurs, by the Ukrainian politicians, by the Irish inventors, by the Icelandic medical researchers, by the East Indian doctors, by the Philippine nurses, or by the Scottish developers of the new grain variety or the new cattle breed, or by the Italian opera singer or by the Polish painter? These contributions cannot be concretized, quantified or measured. The development of Canada cannot be mathemetically assigned to any group. The best way to describe the Canadian fact is to simply say that Canada is the product of multicultural contributions!

Yet, the greatest happiness of the greatest number is a reasonable goal for Canadian politics and policies. Individuals and minorities do not have the right or the duty to veto the majority will, or to undermine the majority welfare. Otherwise a minority can become tyrannical. However, the majority welfare at the cost of minorities cannot sustain stability, growth or the peace of the society. That democracy is a system of majority rule, is only a half-truth; the other half of the truth is that democracy guarantees individual/minority liberties even against the will of absolute majority. Thus in a democracy minority welfare is equally important to that of the majority welfare. One may even argue that because of the built-in advantages for a majority, it is the obligation of the majority to keep the minority satisfied and supportive. Like the tyranny of the minority, the tyranny of the majority can be equally oppressive, destructive and undesirable.

But in moments of internal crisis or external threat, we are prone to either overemphasize individualism and minoritarianism or collectivism and majoritarianism. But the strength and maturity of a nation, like those of an individual, are tested in crisis and under stress, not in platitudes and in peace! Canada today is facing a crisis, that has become a crisis in confidence. The French minority wants to secede from the Canadian Confederation. Seeking or forcing a division of the country is the acceptance of the failure of our multiculturalism is an acknowledgement of our national immaturity and the lack of mutual goodwill, and is the defeat of our democratic government and the way of life!

To save Canadian unity our economic activities should be enriched and varied so as to make existance equally satisfying for all Canadians; our resources should develop in cooperation and not be undercut in competition; our mass media should breathe understanding and appreciation, without spreading prejudice or falsehood; our provinces should prosper in mutual sharing and goodwill, and not be strangled by narrow-minded and greedy regionalism; our politicians should show their dedication to national unity and not to their partisanship, expediency or egotism!

We must learn to cherish our rich diversity without craving for conformism; we must preserve our unity without wanting uniformity in ethnicity, in language, in religion or in culture!

During the Canada Week let us salute and befriend the multicultural Canada of variety, of mutual toleration of mature reasoning!

Racism

Cont'd from Page 15

H. S. Morris suggests "When victimized groups accept their inferior stat when conditions improve to a degree that they r self-respect and conceive possibility of changing the quo, frustration turns outw hostility and aggression a the dominant groups. Ho toward the dominant group take many forms, ranging non-violent passive resista violent warfare."

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Indian consultancy goes abroad

By A.J. Singh

The Indian consultancy service is planning to further extend its sphere to international scene. This is being done after assessing the conditions in the third world countries which are quite favourable for such a move. More so, because of massive experience that the Indian consultancy services have gathered in the last 25 years.

Right now Indian consultancy services are spread over twenty-six developing countries and even to developed countries like France, United Kingdom, United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. Of course, the entire gamut of consultancy services has been closely knit into a co-ordinated unit in order to avoid over-lapping as well as to keep a control over them. This task is being done by the National Association of Consulting Engineers set up in 1976.

That the consultancy services are proving useful to the countries they have been requisitioned is proved by the fact that they are earning a lot of money as payment for their services. Last year they netted the country a sum of four crore rupees ($500,000.0) in foreign exchange. This year they are expected to make five crore rupees ($625,000.0) and may well exceed it even.

Apart from this financial contribution, these consultancy sevices are boosting India's image as a technologically developed country abroad. This in turn would create opportunities for greater export of industrial products and projects.

However, these consultancy services suffer from a severe handicap while bidding for larger contracts in West Asia and North African regions. This is due to the specifications demanded by the foreign consultants who had originally planned these projects in these countries. Another handicap relates to the Indian tax policies which somehow do not encourage Indian expertise to go abroad for even short spells of service. This has been noticed particularly after the foreign exchange reservoirs began swelling after 1975.

Lastly, one reason why Indian expertise is in great demand in the developing countries is that the Indian technology is based on the needs of these countries. Like them India too was in the same position 30 years ago when she gradually started moulding the western technology commensurate with her requirements. And now she is in a position to pass it on the third world countries, especially when her technology has also reached a state of maturity and fruitage.

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OUR STAFF ALSO SPEAK MOST EAST INDIAN LANGUAGES

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SULTANTS

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DIAN LANGUAGES

Racism

Cont'd from Page 15

H. S. Morris suggests that "When victimized groups do not accept their inferior status or when conditions improve to such a degree that they regain self-respect and conceive of the possibility of changing the status quo, frustration turns outward as hostility and aggression against the dominant groups. Hostility toward the dominant group may take many forms, ranging from non-violent passive resistance to violent warfare."

The psychological effects of racism on those who practice it are varied. "Psychologically, racism warps the personality of the oppressor as it does that of the oppressed, though probably in a less devastating way."

Ann Marie Stewart writing on the Black Community in Canada made the following observation: "It is alienation, isolation, and anonymity that almost every West Indian feels, in a country like Canada. Kurt D'Antine writing on Italian immigrants stated, "an intense feeling of loneliness in life, a feeling with which the immigrant must live in ranging degrees of intensity as long as he is separated from (his homeland). Both these writers talk about the human condition of new immigrants. The East Indian shares the same feelings. These are accentuated because of 'culture shock' and initial disorganization of value system. Racial prejudice adds yet another heavy burden to the continuing adjustment and adaptation to the new social environment.

On balance, if one were to assess the overall effects of racism on an entire society, one must conclude that they are negative. Racism erects an artificial barrier to the fullest utilization and realization of human development of all individuals whether they belong to a minority or majority group.

Janata for mixed economy

New Delhi, July 4 (Samachar) Finance Minister H.M. Patel declared that India will welcome foreign capital and knowhow only in areas it considers vital for its progress.

Self-reliance continues to be one of our objectives," Mr. Patel told the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

He chided the industrialists for demanding import of more technology and knowhow having done almost nothing to evolve a technology suited to our conditions.

Operation Lifestyle

Heat encourages the growth of bacteria, particularly in meat, poultry, fish, eggs and sauces. Cold foods should be kept at temperatures below 5 degrees Celsius and hot foods at temperatures above 60 degrees Celsius.

Parents, place your matches, medicines, household chemical products, antifreeze, barbecue fluids and other dangerous products away from the reach of children.

Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

In summertime the living should be easy. When we get sunny days we want to spend as much time as possible outdoors. The last place most of us want to spend is the kitchen. But we have to eat. North America, of course, is the land of what is known as the barbecue world. But grilled dishes are not American origin. It's shashlik in the Caucasus, Souvlakia to the Greeks; Shishkabobs in Turkey and Tandoori and Tikkah in India. In Japan, people are using grilling method for a long long time. They call "Yakitori" - it is a combination of two Japanese words, 'yaki' - meaning grilled, and 'tori' - meaning birds. They grill boneless bird's flesh, heart, livers and gizzards on skewers. They use sweet honey sauce to baste the meat while they are grilling. Indians are using 'tandoori' method (spit-barbecue style) to roast their meat, fish or bread long before they heard North American barbecue. The most usual meat used for tandoori is chicken. It can be grill-barbecued or spit-barbequed as a whole, in parts or cut into boneless cubes and arranged on skewers before barbecuing. Grilling is best for chicken halves, quarters or small pieces on skewers. But do not forget to grease the grill to prevent sticking and to use long-handled tongs rather than a fork for turning the meat, to avoid piercing it. Place skin side down on the grill about three inches from coals. Brown each side about three minutes. Raise grill to about five inches from coals. Continue cooking and turning the meat often to avoid scorching. Baste lightly with oil after each turning. But for whole chicken, spit-barbecue is best for even cooking. For this method use slightly grey ash, push the coals to rear and place a foil pan under the spit to catch the drippings. Balance the trussed bird carefully on the spit and centre it between the forks on the spit and fasten it securely for even cooking. Place the spit about 3 to 4 inches above the coals, and start the motor. Use the drippings for basting the birds for first 2 hours. Allow 2 to 2½ hours depending the size of the bird or until the leg of the bird moves readily when twisted. Brush with marinade for the last 15 to 20 minutes of cooking.

In addition to tandoori there are other grilled dishes, sheekhkabab (minced meat shaped and put on iron skewers; then tikkah kabab (cubed meat or liver marinated skewered and basted with ghee or oil).

CHICKEN TIKKAH

4 chicken breasts, 3½ to 4 lbs., boned
½ cup ghee
¼ cup lime juice
2 tbsp. grated onion
1 tsp. salt
½ tsp. chili powder
1½ tsp. fresh grated ginger root
1 large clove garlic, minced
½ tsp. crumbled saffron
1 tbsp. water
Cherry tomatoes
1 tbsp. ghee

Halve each chicken breast lengthwise, then crosswise. Pull off and discard skin. Fold each piece in half, skin side out; thread onto long skewers. Combine ghee, lime juice, onion, garlic, ginger, chili, and mix well in a small saucepan. Soak saffron in water in a cup; stir into lime mixture. Place skewer. grill about 10 inches above hot coals; brush chicken with lime m e. 40 to 45 minutes, or until chicken is tender. About 5 minutes before chicken is cooked, thread cherry tomatoes onto long skewers; brush with melted ghee; place on grill. Heat, turning several times, just until hot. Heat remaining lime mixture in saucepan on edge of grill; and use as a dip.

Eating beef is becoming a national passion. Fifteen years ago the annual consumption of beef was 60 pounds per person. Now it borders 100 pounds. That is an increase of almost 50 percent. But World statistics reveal that Canadian lamb consumption is one of the lowest in the world. There's really nothing mysterious about lamb cookery distinctive meat as you would any red meat avoiding l s and overcooking. Good quality lamb has a smooth, or my-white fat tinged with pink. The meat is fine-textured and ather velvety. Lamb is at its succulant best - moist and richly flavoured - when it is a little pink on the inside. For something different and delicious use lamb for this recipe, it makes the difference.

SHEEKH KABAB

1½ lbs. lean lamb cubes, ground twice.
2 med. eggs, lightly beaten
1¼ tsp. of each salt and minced garlic
1½ tsp. of each ground chili, cumin, coriander, paprica and minced ginger
¼ cup chopped green onion (using both green and white parts)
1½ tbsp. besan (chickpea flour) or ½ cup fresh bread crumbs (1 slice)
2 tbsp. of each plain yogurt or ketcup and finely chopped coriander leaves
oil.

Combine all the ingredients in a mixing bowl except oil and mix well with the hands. Blend or grind the mixture once more in a meat grinder or knead in a bowl until the mixture is very smooth. Divide the mixture into 12 equal portions. Shape each portion onto a spit and, using fingers dampened in cold water, press the mixture closely into rather small sausage shapes around the spit.

Cook, turning the spit or spits frequently, over a very hot charcoal fire. Spit-barbecue is the best for this kabab. Use oil for basting, turning the spit frequently. If you are using skewers then form the meat mixture into sausage shapes around the skewers and brush them with oil. Pat the skewers in a hinged broiling rack or on the kind of rack on which the meat does not rest flat on metal (when broiling in an electric or gas broiler).

Broil about 3 inches from the broiling unit or grill them over hot coals, turning them to cook the meat evenly on all sides, until the kabab is crusty on the out side and light pink in the center.

Note: Wash and dry thoroughly green onion and coriander or parsely leaves before chopping.

Book review

A saheb among the Bengali Bhadra Lok

Days and nights in Calcutta

By Clark Blaise & Bharati Mukherjee

Doubleday, New York $8.95.

By Nand Tandan

Clark Blaise and Bharati Mukherjee, husband and wife, white and brown, spent a year in India. They decided to write a combined journal of their experiences from their different viewpoints; his that of a white Canadian in the land of his wife's birth, and hers that of an expatriate trying to rediscover her roots.

The Blaise family's adventure starts in suburban Bombay in India of 1973, when strikes, "Gheraos", "Bandhs", social tensions and power cuts made life uncomfortable even for the hardened Bombaywallahs.

Clark is intrigued by the ambivalence of India and Indians. There are the busway spots of Bombay and the capital - intensive, U.S. style high-rise structures at Bombay's Nariman Point. And there are the editorials in the news media criticizing these busway symbols. Referring to these criticisms, Clark remarks "In a purely socialist state they would have no place; in a Brazil there'd be no question. India, as always, must answer both sets of critics."

Clark must be one of the few "full-culture" American men to have lived in an Indian joint family as one of its genuine members. Despite the love and protection that it affords, Clark is quite critical of the Indian family system. "The joint family may well be 'the fortress in distress' that traditional Indians feel it is; for me it came more to resemble a No Exit, a closet drama of resentment and dependence among people who, like cellmates, know each other too well to hide a thing."

Away from their family in Bombay, Clark and Bharti have a more interesting time in Calcutta. Clark, especially, gives some vivid descriptions of Calcutta's streets. They arrive in Calcutta without knowing practically anyone, but soon discover that Bharati's old Loretta School connections and Clark's white skin would open almost any door for them. Names drop out of their book like from Calcutta's Who's who directory. The book gives an interesting account of their encounters with the high and mighty of the Calcutta society.

Clark is intrigued by the Bengali mind and tries to dissect it with such passion as if his marriage depended upon it. He admires the Bengali intellect and is even awed by it." Why are Bengalis hated so, why were they feared by the British and every other conqueror? Not because of their physical ferocity, certainly, but because of a daunting intelligence, an ability to learn the rules of any conqueror and to overcome them with their own mental sluggishness. Intellectual judo." But he also detects in them a smug arrogance, especially when it comes to an uncritical adulation for Tagore.

For Bharati, it was a trip in search of an identity. She is in the typical position of a migrant who has lost too much of her old identity to take confort in it but not enough to submerge it in a new identity. As she puts it, swapping cultures is not as easy as changing citizenship. "In Canada, I am both too visible and too invisible", she complains, "I am brown. I cannot disappear in a rush-hour Montreal crowd. The media had made me self-conscious about racism I detect arrogance in the slow-footedness of sales clerks."

In India, too, Bharati cannot accept herself as one of the natives. She lives, for most part, among her ex-classmates or those among her ex-classmates who have made it to the rich Calcutta society. Most of them are living a very artificial life. They are aware of the ocean of miseries surrounding their prosperous castles and have endless worries protecting them from the onslaught of the ocean outside. They are full of stories from the days of Naxal terror when some Naxalites "even" penetrated into their castles to seek donations for celebrating religious festivals. They complain, too, about Chowkidars who urinate against the wall and pick their noses in public. And yet, these rich ladies take a good deal of pride for packing pills for lepers under Mother Theresa's care.

Bharati complains about the lack of emancipation among Indian women. She gives instances of how a wife has to play a subservient role in the Indian joint family. She is certainly correct in most of her observations in this regard. She also describes some woeful tales of the tyranny of the mother-in-law. The tyrannical mother-in-law is, of course, an old stand-by villian in the Indian folklore, although these days one also hears some tales of the reverse tyranny.

The book is interesting, well-written, and maintains a high level of reader's interest. It is not, however, a valid sociological document. The family shown is not very typical. It is relatively prosperous middle-class family but the walls of its house have not been painted in many years. It is shown to be a very orthodox family and yet the daughters have all been prepared for professional careers; some have married outside their caste, linguistic group and even country. The Mukherjees even give honorary "Brahmin" status to the children of their "Malechha" son-in-law. Therefore, generalizations based on the observations of this family have only limited validity.

The format chosen for the book does not give a direct description of the interaction between the husband and wife during the visit although they are occasionally alluded to in the accounts of both. The contrast between Clark's and Bharati's focus is quite interesting. He wants to understand India and its institutions, the feelings and toughts of Indians — both rich and poor with a good deal of compassion and empathy for the poor. Bharati, on the other hand, is for the most part engrossed in the lives of her socialite friends. If anyone seems to hint at any guilt feelings about their affluent living in the mass of poverty, it is him and not her. One gets the impression that Clark achieved what he wanted to during this visit: a better understanding of the society and culture into which he married. But Bharati's goal was more difficult to achieve in one visit. Her search for identity must continue.

Race incidents mar Canadian image

By Clark Blaise

"Mr. Blaise is a Canadian Author.

It's a depressing— not to mention embarrassing— business these days, being a Canadian in India. This is especially true if one's daily life is led below the normal diplomatic and "European" level of Delhi society, and especially if one travels about the country.

"Oh, Canada," one hears from Indian friends, "is it, you know, safe?" Not "is it safe to speak English in the streets of Montreal?"; rather, "is it safe to be Indian on the streets of Toronto?"

UNPLEASANT TALES

And stories follow, from Canada resident and Canada-returned Indians, from friends and relatives (for this is still, as Mrs. Indira Gandhi's gazetted thugs recently learned, the land of rumor), of how one man was assaulted, one lady spat upon, a group of worshippers interfered with, a window smashed, children intimidated, a lodging denied; in short, one hears that it is dangerous, unpleasant and humiliating to be an Indian in Canada, especially in Toronto.

Of course nothing spreads quite so quickly as a stain on one's character like a "good girl's" reputation and a politician's credibility, blamelessness can tarnish overnight. The Maclean's cover story on Toronto racism has been picked up here and extensively quoted from, as are nearly all the police-blotter incidents that might be ignored back home.

More persuasive than hard facts are the second-hand stories that have gripped the middle-class's apprehension of Canada, transforming it in the space of a few months from perhaps the most estimable of Western societies into something on the order of London— only more hypocritical.

Inevitably, the defence of any "national character" falls short of ringing persuasiveness.

The aggressive riposte: "What's so big about a few name-calling incidents, a shove or two?" The historical rationalization: "You think Indians have it bad? You should see what we did to the Japanese and Chinese. Take a look at our reserves, remember the Acadians. . . ." Or the appeal to sociology: "It's the fault of our immigration laws. A thirst for cheap labour dumped all these people (meaning the unskilled villagers) by the thousands in Toronto, you see, at the very time of a recession..."

Hard-headed, pragmatic, or mealymouthed, none of the explanations quite holds up, for the prejudice I'm describing is not against the ill- adapted villager. It's against the middle-class and professional immigrants — those who left India with an expectation of full acceptance in Canadian life.

The uncomfortable truth is that any defence of a grave national defect is likely to smack of a Nixonian sanctimoniousness ("we are not crooks"), or a kind of belated promise to swear off wife- beating and childmolesting. Admission to guilt, in other words, is not the answer.

The "U.S. Letter" feature of the May 1-15 issue of inons 1oday is devoted to Toronto. Composed of a distillation of that same Maclean's story, and of an expatriated Indian's own hatred of certain types of other expatriated Indians (those who return home in order to flash their clothes, jewels and snaps of house and car, to boast of their importance in America while never confessing the abuse they take and the psychological price they pay — actually, unlike the journalist, I find such people immensely sympathetic), it is nonetheless an effective piece of very hurtful writing.

Ten years ago, or even five, if one were proud, ambitious, and qualified, and looking for a country he could move to with impunity, he would certainly have chosen Canada.

LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

Canada was perceived as tolerant, prosperous and somehow less "foreign" than the United States. Until this year, there was no Canadian equivalent for the dread catch-word Paki, nor did such nocturnal New York rituals as muggings have Canadian analogues. Canada was safe, clean, and full of opportunity. Even better, Canada—through its "correct" diplomatic initiatives — peace keeping, generous aid, open immigration — was perceived as just.

That, of course, is no longer the case. Canada has come of age: separatism, Margaret Trudeau, unemployment, racism, Pierre Trudeau — everyone's in trouble. Rather like a surely and difficult adolescent for whom allowances have always been made (he was, after all, such a beautiful child, and compared to his older brother, such an angel), we're now withdrawn, we're mumbling to ourselves & people are beginn- withdrawn, we're mumbling to ourselves and people are beginning to talk about it. We seem endlessly fascinated with our problems, but the rest of the world is at best disenchanted; at worse, contemptuous.

No country ever escaped the soiling of its reputation; after the initial innocence is lost, it's a matter of trading off its noble accomplishments for its more squalid realities.

The established countries don't have so much to worry about — the Mother of Parliaments still shields Britain from the long shadow of Enoch Powell; the Statue of Liberty still means more in the world than the collective guilt of Johnson and Nixon, and France remains, in a sufficient number of ways, something better than its wildest posturings.

Germany, the Soviet Union, Japan and China and India — they've all got infinitely more to answer for than Canada (we hope) ever will. Yet they also project an image which, most of the time, allows for a certain mitigating benevolence.

It's countries like Canada — "good", quiet, dutiful, progressive — that are perceived, when perceived at all, through a permanent distorting mirror. We are insubstantial, nothing more than yesterday's grain sale, today's hockey mayhem, tomorrow's subway incident. Our friends in Delhi, Indian and foreign, seem to have already written off Quebec as our Eritrea, and Confederation as doomed.

Perhaps they are right; the point is that no one knows enough about our history, society, or politics to arrive at such conclusion so confidently. And there are no books here, no courses offered, no lectures, no forums — nothing to inform public opinion. Nothing to put the good and bad in any kind of perspective.

FORGIVING

The human animal, if fed enough facts, if given the tools, if pleasurably distracted, will forgive just about any injustice or infraction. The point is surely to be able to admit that injustices occur in Canada, and that they are not sanctioned by any responsible body, but no one gets credit for point-by-point refutation.

The point is to show that other things (not just ethnic festivals) exist as well, that the culture is composed of coherent patterns that are not inevitably racist (actually, that might be asking too much). A mature culture provides such patterns and such distractions; it is as much the responsibility of a government to represent its culture in foreign countries as vigorously as it promotes its other interests.

Canada has no cultural presence in India or in the Third World generally and, until it has, its reputation will be no more secure than the morning's headlines, or the next aerogram from a cousin in Toronto.

And I suspect that in the next several years we will feel the impact of such short-sightedness. I have already met Indian businessmen, afraid of entering Canada with their families, who placed orders in the United States instead.

Who am I to scoff — we do the same things ourselves, boycotting Mexico for siding with the Palestinians, avoiding certain Caribbean islands for their Black Power attachments. For the moment we're still insulated by our comparative wealth — we won't be, for long.

The vast grey area between Canada's very high official reputation (the land of Lester Pearson, CUSO (Canadian University Services Overseas) mendicants, Marshall McLuhan and historic grain sales) and popular disenchantment (our internal politics, racial discrimination and the apparent tolerance of Team Canada's Carol Vadnais) is totally unexpected. We might give $10- million in rapeseed oil, or even more in emergency credit, and it will in no way counteract the effect of a single incident in the Toronto subway.

And, as I've tried to argue, it should not, and it never can.

The sari-clad miss goes job hunting

From our issue dated July 18, 1968

By Nalini Goel

A lovely young thing, sari-clad half-confidently arrives at a personnel agency. The officers smile, are sympathetic, but sorry there just aren't any jobs.

The same young thing knocks at another agency door next day walking somewhat awkwardly in $15.98 Eaton's dress. They're not sure if there are any jobs, she is told, but maybe they'll search their files.

This is the story of one Indian girl. And many others in Toronto have the same tale.

The simplest explanation for this selective hiring is that most business employers want a conservative dresser. A recent survey by a Toronto newspaper found the now-current norm is a dress-just-above-the-knee girl, with hair off the face, little jewellery, low-heeled shoes. Hippies are definitely out. So is the maxi-skirt. Mini-skirted misses are tolerable for junior clerical jobs.

When it comes to the saried miss, employers are at a loss because they don't know how to classify her. Is she conservative? Over-dressed? Old-fashioned? A non-conformist? Since they are not sure, their natural impulse is to reject her.

Standard comments about saris from company personnel officers are: it's beautiful but it attracts too much attention. Or, this job requires public contact and a girl in a sari is mistaken for a newcomer with the result that our customers don't have confidence in her.

A personnel agency seems to be the best place to avoid if you're wearing a sari. Most Indian girls interviewed say they got their jobs through ads or by applying with firms and waiting for a vacancy.

Says Mrs. Aruna Kuloor who works for Confederation Life Insurance Co., "I had no success with agencies. I was told a sari is as unusual as a cowboy with his hat or a Japanese girl in a kimono."

Mrs. Meena Khanna, an ex-teacher from Lady Irwin College, Delhi and now with the Ontario Government's OMSIP, says she applied for a job through an agency and scored very high in their tests. Although there were several jobs available, she was given the "Sorry, no jobs" line. She was wearing a kurta-pyjama which in employers' view is even worse than a sari.

"The first time I went to an agency in a dress, I got a job," she says.

The officer at Olsten's Personnel Agency told her she looked westernized so he could talk to her frankly. "If you had come to me in a sari I would have had to turn you away."

JUNIOR JOBS

Insurance companies accept girls in saris but usually in somewhat junior jobs. Many Indian women in Toronto are working with insurance agencies.

Mrs. Kuloor said, "The woman who hired me asked if I'd be willing to change to a dress if promoted. For a promotion, I'd change, I quickly answered.

Mrs. Bala Ranjit Singh works for the Independent Order of Foresters, an insurance company, and wears saris in the summer and dresses in the winter. There are some older Indian women working in her firm who always wear saris and nobody objects. But the Independent Order is run more like a club than firm so attitudes are more liberal.

Banks prefer girls in dresses but some banks will hire a sari-clad girl if she is extremely attractive. The Toronto-Dominion Bank has hired several girls who wear saris. Mrs. Kanta Sabharwal applied for a job with the Royal Bank and went to the interview in a dress. Later the personnel manager phoned her and told her she had the job. He reminded her, though, that he would prefer a dress to the sari.

"You will be working on the current accounts counter and will attract too much attention in a sari," he said.

For public and high school teachers the preferred dress is Canadian although sari-clad girls will be hired if they're teaching a subject where the supply of Canadian girls is limited. Schools just outside Toronto are more liberal but in competition-tough Toronto the saried miss can miss the job.

Says Meena Khanna, "I applied for a teaching position at a private girl's school and was invited to come for an interview, if I didn't wear a sari. I didn't know better then and was stupid enough to say I did."

PUBLIC CONTACT

Librarians have no problem in the technical services division but if they're in reference or information a dress is preferred. K.R. Hivale, librarian with York University, said Canadian librarians have told him that for the public-contact section they would hint on a dress.

Department stores, too, follow the same philosophy: sari tolerated for behind-the-scenes work but dress for salesgirls. Stores will make an exception if an unusually attractive girl applies.

Research and university jobs have no dress restrictions. Dr. Cecily Madahar studied for a Ph.D. in Toronto and then taught and did some research at Scarborough College. She always wears a sari. Dr. Nalla Senathirajah works at the University of Toronto's department of educational research and is in charge of two research projects.

"This is the only job I applied for," says Mrs. Senathirajah, "and I have always worn a sari. But universities are more liberal. In summer many of the professors come in shorts and T-shirts so there can hardly be any complaints about a sari."

Dr. Nirmal Bidani, geographer-demographer with the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, wears saris too but agrees that saris get dirty and are not too practical in winter.

"I have western dresses and wear them once in a while," she said.

If you're an engineer or a lab technician, you would be smart to delegate the sari for evening wear even if your firm has no objections. This seems to be the view of two young ladies.

Mary Paikeday, engineer with a small firm R.E. Winters and Associates, says she often wears dresses because when you have to make drawings, etc., you ruin saris. Moreover, she prefers dresses for winter.

Mrs. Jyoti Mehra, lab technician, started wearing dresses on her own. "I don't know how many jobs I was refused because I wore a sari," she says, "I have to wear a lab coat so I find a dress much more practical. I do wear saris to work at times."

And if you are a nurse, the problem doesn't arise. You must wear a uniform. Mrs. Lata Jain, registered nurse with the Toronto College of Nursing, says the many Indian nurses in Toronto are fortunate that they don't have to make the decision between the sari and the dress.

BIRD IN A ZOO

Many Indian girls would rather wear a dress even though there are no overt restrictions. The reason: they don't like the "bird in the zoo" feeling. Mrs. Asha Duggal, research assistant with the Toronto Board of Education, wears a dress even though there are several other Indian women at her office who wear saris and she is frank about her reasons.

"I don't like being spotted out and asked questions all the time. I think saris with snow boots look ridiculous. Besides, I was used to wearing a salwar-kameez in India and hardly wore a sari."

There ARE some jobs where the sari is a winner. Travel agencies will happily hire saried misses to add to the flavour of things.

A man's opinion? Mr. Hivale prefers Canadian dress for business. If Indian women want to make Canada their home, they must adjust," he says.

"Most Canadian bosses prefer dresses and will tell you so indirectly. Promotions are often delayed or passed over because the employer subconsciously thinks the saried girl is not progressive," he says.

Artist Mansaram of Hamilton has an artist's view.

"I love colour and beauty," he says. "There is no reason why dress should have any relation to work performance. I hate conformity."

"For winter, I'd like Indian women to buy cars and drive to work so that they don't have to wear boots."

Impractical? Maybe. But definitely romantic.

Operation Lifestyle

Did you know that you must ride your bicycle for 45 minutes to burn the calories contained in a simple piece of apple pie?

Substant... in po...

New Delhi, Jul 15 (S... Indian power sector's ... capacity has grown nine... the planned develop... began in the country ... years ago, the energy ... annual report said.

With stabilisation of ... new thermal installati... improvement in the per... of the existing ones, the ... total generating capacity ... 22 million kw, the report ...

The power industry g... nearly 89,200 million ... 1976-77, about 11.7 ... higher than last year and ... capita consumption of e... was 115 kwh.

Over 1,96,000 villages ... far been covered u... government's rural elect...

Mothe...

Smouldering incens... Valmiki's volumes ... Amidst all this terre... An artist's imaginat... Smiling, blessing, ... All the time questio... The purity and grav... Mother's Deities.

In Childhood,
Their mystic powers ...
Instilling discipline, ...
Into gullible hearts.
And
Maintaining a sanct...
In the struggle
Between conflicting ...

Adolescence,
Steeped in chic sophi...
Serves to tolerate ...
With an ever embar...
Their omnipotent pr...

Adulthood,
Problems, Doubts, ...
Human ego torn me...
Defeated, humiliate...
Clutching at the las...
Where do I turn
But to Mother's De...

Dust co...

Indian scientists have ... a dust collector for disp... dust particles produc... drilling.

The new gadget, desig... Central Mining Researc... Bhanbad, gathers ov... cent of dust produc... drilling in a colle... according to an official...

Continued from Pag...

described herself as ... vivacious, with pleasing ... acceptable cook and a ... nate type." Some y... warned their prospect... that they "must not hea... abroad" and at least ... stated that he is "ver... leucodermic."

A boy who described ... whimsical, with com... commonsense, sense ... fond of books, music ... idleness, allegedly ... wanted a birde "about ... sweet voice, pleasing ... broad outlook, co... reasonable with a c... and critical mind." Th... business magnate b... marry a "young, pretty ... girl preferably airh... actress and a Western... Catholic girl fo... "foreigners" were "n... is not known whether ... in search for a ... 41-year-old divorcee...

MEDICAL EXA...

Review courses ... & NMBEE I & II. ... M.E.R.C., P.O. Box ... Canada M5W 1N7.

Substantial increase in power output

New Delhi, Jul 15 (Samachar). Indian power sector's installed capacity has grown ninefold since the planned development era began in the country nearly 16 years ago, the energy ministry's annual report said.

With stabilisation of several new thermal installations and improvement in the performance of the existing ones, the country's total generating capacity reached 22 million kw, the report said.

The power industry generated nearly 89,200 million units, in 1976-77, about 11.7 per cent higher than last year and the per capita consumption of electricity was 115 kwh.

Over 1,96,000 villages have so far been covered under the government's rural electrification programme.

Having realized the importance of developing the energy sector for improving the country's economy, the government finalised an integrated energy policy during the year, the report said.

Its major objectives include ensuring adequate supply of energy at minimum possible cost and achieving self-sufficiency in energy supplies to avoid uncertainties associated with import of fuels.

The integrated approach accords high priority to the development of solar energy for use in agricultural sector. A 10 solar power plant is likely to be commissioned in the country by the year-end.

Mother's Deities

By Manjula Parakat

Smouldering incense, lamps multi-wick'd
Valmiki's volumes - all petal showered.
Amidst all this terrestrial paraphernalia
An artist's imaginative colourama.
Smiling, blessing, consorting.
All the time questioning
The purity and gravity of human actions
Mother's Deities.

In Childhood,
Their mystic powers
Instilling discipline, fear, awe
Into gullible hearts.
And
Maintaining a sanctified balance
In the struggle
Between conflicting religious influences.

Adolescence,
Steeped in chic sophistication
Serves to tolerate
With an ever embarrassed patience
Their omnipotent presence.

Adulthood,
Problems, Doubts, Worries, Sorrows
Human ego torn mercilessly into shreds.
Defeated, humiliated, frustrated
Clutching at the last straw
Where do I turn
But to Mother's Deities.

Dust collector for mines

Indian scientists have developed a dust collector for disposal of fine dust particles produced during drilling.

The new gadget, designed at the Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad, gathers over 99 per cent of dust produced during drilling in a collector bag, according to an official release.

Simple in design, the device is portable, sturdy and can be easily operated even by unskilled workers, protecting them against airborne dust generated during drilling. It comes particularly handy in these days as blasting of solid is fast gaining in practice in present day coal mining.

Brides.....

Continued from Page 9

described herself as "pretty, vivacious, with pleasing manners, acceptable cook and an affectionate type." Some young men warned their prospective brides that they "must not hesitate to go abroad" and at least one boy stated that he is "very slightly leucodermic."

A boy who described himself as whimsical, with considerable commonsense, sense of humor, fond of books, music, thinking idleness, allegedly cultured" wanted a bride "about 17-27 with sweet voice, pleasing manners, broad outlook, courageous, reasonable with a constructive and critical mind." There was a business magnate burning to marry a "young, pretty, educated girl preferably airhostess or actress and a Westernized Roman Catholic girl for whom "foreigners" were "no bar." (It is not known whether she is still in search for a man.) A 41-year-old divorcee Brahmin advertised "viz , no bar."

IT WORKS

In the market , bridegrooms doctors, engineers and bureaucrats were demanded like hot cakes. The annual average income of those advertised for partners exceeded 15 times the per capita income of average Indians. In spite of their high level of living and literacy, a high percentage of advertisers insisted on compatibility of horoscopes of the boy and girl as an essential precondition of marriage.

Whether marriage partners are chosen through middlemen or ads, Indian marriages are considered as an alliance between two kinship groups and not merely as the marriage of a boy with a girl. The wonder of the system is that it works, as judged from the point of view of the percent of marriages that end on the rocks! The proof of the pudding is in the eating!

MEDICAL EXAMINATION REVIEW COURSE

Review courses are offered for VQE, ECFMG, FMGX, LMCC & NMBEE. & II. For free brochures please write to Director, M.E.R.C., P.O. Box 5370, Postal Station 'A', Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1N7.

Immigration bill discriminatory

A protest meeting against the Immigration Bill C-24 was held on Saturday afternoon, July 9th, 1977 at Westwood School at Malton. The meeting was called by the South Asian People's Association (SAPA) and was attended by a large audience with South Asian background. Despite our request to the news media to cover this meeting there was a conspicious absence of the major newspapers, radios, or television stations.

South Asian People's Association is an organization dedicated to protect the interest of the people of South Asian origin. Several speakers from the audience and SAPA spoke out against the racist oppression and harassment they faced in their day today life in Canada. They strongly condemned the proposed Immigratioin Bill C-24 for being racist. Particularly, the following clauses which cause them concern

- measure allowing for deportation for reasons of "national security" without an effective right to challenge these reasons (section 39 and 40).
- broad powers to arrest without a warrant;
- removal of some of the protections presently afforded to persons who lived in Canada for more than five years as landed immigrants;
- failure to guarantee refugees the right to present their claim orally to the persons who will make the final decision;
- measures which allow for landing subject to certain conditions (section 14, 15, 16 and 17).
- powers to impose through regulation the identification of all non-Canadian residents;
- the potential for measures to be established which would require everyone, Canadian citizens included, to report to an immigration Officials before leaving the country.

The Liberal member of the Parliament Hon. Charles Caccia, who is also a member of the Parliamentary Committee examining the Bill C-24 was also present in the meeting. Hon. Caccia was sharply questioned by the audience with several examples of discrimination they have personally experienced. It was the general consensus of the meeting that passing such a bill would increase the discretionary power of the immigration officers. This discretionary power they felt would be used, as in the past, against the immigrants from the Third World countries. Several people also expressed their dissatisfaction with the government of all three levels to protect the interest of the minority groups.

At the meeting two resolutions were passed. The first resolution urged the government to withdraw Bill C-24. The second resolution deplored Judge Robert Graham for making a biased comment. (See below) It was also decided that a telegram condemning Bill C-24 be sent to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, and eight members of the parliamentary Committee examining the Bill C-24.

JUDGE

On December 21, 1976 Nassir Dar of Brampton was racially abused and beaten. His attacker was tried and convicted on the grounds of assault. While passing the sentence Judge Robert Graham remarked that "there is a tendency among people of darker skin to use this (racial harassment) as a defence....", even though he felt that this did not apply to the case in question.

Resolution:

Whereas South Asians in Canada are frequently subjected to racially oriented discrimination, harrassment, and physical violence;

Whereas such attacks are almost always initiated by 'white thugs';

Furthermore since a large proportion of these incidences go unreported we deplore the above stated remark made by Judge Graham of the Brampton Court.

We demand that the Attorney General Roy McMurtry discipline the Judge, and seek stiffer sentences in similar cases.

Another small industry seminar held

By T.d. Rameshbabu

On June 11, 1977, the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT) in Chicago was the scene of another day long seminar on "Small Industry and Investment Opportunities in India". The seminar, arranged by the Chicago based India Development Service, and co-sponsored by the India Student Association of IIT and several other Indian organizations was attended by over a hundred people with various academic and professional backgrounds.

A major highlight of the seminar was the presence of a three man delegation of the Gujarat Government who utilized the platform to promotte industries in that state. The delegation led by M.G. Shah, Secretary of Finance, State of Gujarat, is on a country-wide tour of the USA to make Indian Nationals aware of the attractive features of starting industries in Gujarat.

A.P. Gupta, of the State Bank of India in Chicago focussed on the importance of financing the industries in question and offered the services of the Bank in the USA and India. Mr. Gupta enumerated the advantages of Indian nationals banking with with his bank as opposed to other banks in the USA. He also talked about various external bank account of facilities available to non-resident Indians.

A familiar figure at IDS seminar, D.S. Ahluwalia, a long time friend of IDS and former director of the Chicago based Engineering Export Promotion Council of India, focussed his presentation on export oriented small industries and indicated that the Indian Government welcomes export oriented ventures and that individuals with such plans will get red carpet treatment.

J.L. Bajaj, Director of the Indian Investment Center in New York outlined government procedures and incentives available to persons interested in investing in India.

An afternoon session exclusively featuring the Gujarat delegation brought in additional numbers of people to the already full seminar hall. The delegation's leader, M.G. Shah outlined the agressive efforts of the Gujarat State Government in making investment in that state attractive and lucrative. Particular reference was made to the oil and gas resources of the state, the entrepreneurial capacity of the people of Gujarat and the "open areas" policy of the State Government to Gujaratis as well as to people of other states that are desirous of setting up industries in Gujarat.

The delegation presented a delightful promotional audio-visual program outlining the various service organizations of the Gujarat Government.

N.K. Athanikar of IDS moderated the seminar.

Swami Dayananda to visit Toronto

A series of lectures on The Bhagawad Geeta and Upanishads by Swami Dayananda evening talks, July 30, to Aug. 8, 1977, 7.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. University of Toronto, Mechanical Bldg., Room No. 102, King's College Rd., 1 block east of St. George. (off College St.) Morning Meditation: (Conducted by Swamiji). 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.

For information 233-9857 678-0735.

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Wanted suitable match for Hindu male 30, 5'9", landed imaigrant, early marriage. Please write in confidence with full particulars and latest photograph to M-1273, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted eligible doctors, engineers, C.A. etc. established in Canada or USA for girls:
1). M Sc psychology 5'4", 33 years.
2). M.A. B. Ed. (teacher) 5'2" 27 years.
Both fair complexion and presently in India. Caste no bar. Please reply M-1274, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from eligible gentlemen for a beautiful graduating girl, 5'3½", very fair complexion, belonging to a highly respected Rajput family from Himachal Pardesh. Brother and sister well settled in Canada. Please reply M-1275, The Canadian India Times.

Match for a beautiful, highly educated Kaishtya girl, 28, family respectable and highly connected. Caste no bar. M-1276, The Canadian India Times.

Divorced, attractive, Hindu girl in middle thirties, 5'-4", B.A., B.Ed., living in Ontario would entertain correspondence from suitable males. Write with photo to M-1277, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for Sindhi girl, 31. Caste no Bar. Visiting Toronto in August. Reply with full details to M-1278, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a match for my sister pretty, fair complexioned, tall, accomplished Bengali girl, well educated (master's degree from a North American university) presently visiting USA/Canada. The groom should be well settled and preferably in the age group 29-33. Write to M-1279, The Canadian India Times.

We invite proposals from fine Hindu gentlemen with mature mind and habits. For an educated and good looking Punjabi girl living in Ontario, age 37 and sixty-two inches tall. P.O. Box 116, Postal Station "B", Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 6C4.

Suitable match for US immigrant Brahmin girl, 27, (M.A. History) from a respectable family. Brahmin boys preferred. For further details interested persons may correspond with Mrs. Rajni Chaudhari, 9, Seneca Trail, P.O. Box 195, Ironia, New Jersey 07845, USA.

Wanted an immigrant girl for handsome Brahamin bachelor, 28, M.A. English, B.Ed from India, studying and working in Canada. Early marriage, caste no bar. #M-1213, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a young Sikh girl, 25, good looking, charming and smart, M.A. Economics. Boy should preferably be a professional, and or settled in North America. Seriously interested parties need apply only with boys full particulars. Early marriage in North America or India. M-1242, The Canadian India Times.

Looking for a life partner!. But cannot find one. Come to us. We specialize in helping people of Indian Origin. Write in confidence to: Matrimonial Referral Service, Ltd., 307 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1402, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Matimonial correspondence invited for beautiful Jat Sikh girl, 5'-3", landed immigrant, B Sc computer science from canadian university, with family in Canada.
Gentleman, M.B.B.S./MSc Engineering/Maths/Chartered Accountant, from canada/USA/U.K./India. Visitors welcomed, M1260, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence with recent returnable photos invited from eligible immigrants, or citizens of Canada or USA. For a B.A. B.Ed. 5'-11", Hindu Arora girl, 24, teaching in India. Borther well settled in Canada, M1261, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from parents of well educated (doctors prefered) Keralite girls around 25 years, for an engineer, Keralite, protestant, employed in North America. Please reply M1266, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable matches for two fair, slim and smart Aggarwal girls (1) MBBS from India, doing FFARCS in U.K., employed in Hospital, age 30 years; 5 foot 2 inches tall. (2) MSc (Food Nutrition), working as dietician in Hospital in Delhi, 25 years age, 5 foot 2 inches tall, reputed family, caste no bar. M1271, The Canadian India Times.

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To Dr. & Mrs. B.N. Dixit of Pittsburgh, USA, a son, Sanjay.

Married

Dr. A.M. Ghanekar, Ph. D. (Kansas State) to Miss Sushama Phanse of Agra at Agra (India).

Niranjan Shah of St. Catharines to Miss T.S. Mamta of Mysore in Mysore (India).

India for non-alignment

New Delhi, July 12 (Samachar) India should not only remain non-aligned, but also must appear to be so, External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee declared.

Repeating the new government's intention to pursue a genuinely non-aligned foreign policy, Vajpayee told the Lower House this of the view held by the ruling Janata party.

Agreement

New Delhi, July 12 (Samachar): India and France have signed an inter-governmental agreement for cooperation on Space exploration, official sources said.

The sources said the agreement, which was signed in Paris, represents the first of the kind between the two countries.

Operation Lifestyle

Canadians eat well by habit, but they do not always take in a balanced diet. They forget that nutrition imbalance can cause problems such as Vitamin C or iron deficiency.

Ram's reaction to Pak coup

New Delhi, Jul 16 (Samachar) The latest army takeover in Pakistan is an "internal affair," but it may have "repercussions on us," Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram told the Lower House.

In a passing reference to the bloodless coup in Pakistan, Ram said inasmuch as an internal matter of a neighbouring country has repercussions for India, the government here must take the change into consideration.

Radio Pakistan reported army takeover in the country and said Premier Z.A. Bhutto had been taken into "protective custody" and several top leaders were arrested. At night, the leader of the military coup, Pakistan Army Chief, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq declared he would honour all the commitments made to foreign countries by the previous government.

Meanwhile, Indian Airlines sources in New Delhi said the development had not affected the flights service between the two countries.

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